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U.S. Sees Accord On Libya

But Allies Deny Any Knowledge Of Firms' Role

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Senior U.S. officials said Friday that leaders of France and other allied governments agreed privately with U.S. allegations that Libya was building a chemical weapons factory.

They acknowledged, however, that problems remained in linking specific Western companies to the Libyan plant so that action could be taken to end the companies' cooperation.

"No one has any skepticism" about the nature of the Libyan plant at Rabta, a U.S. official said after Secretary of State George P. Shultz held a series of bilateral meetings in Paris before a 143-nation conference on chemical warfare, which starts Saturday.

Speaking more generally about world reaction to the U.S.-Libyan conflict, including the air battle over the Mediterranean this week in which two Libyan fighters were shot down by U.S. jets, another U.S. official said that the American version of events was "gradually gaining ground as the evidence gets around."

But the United States obtained only a single additional public supporter, Friday. External Affairs Minister Joe Clark of Canada said after meeting with Mr. Shultz: "We are not skeptical. We believe the capacity is there to produce chemical weapons."

So far, Britain is the only other government that has publicly backed the U.S. allegations.

Other European governments, including West Germany, Italy and France, have made carefully worded comments about the Libyan plant, and most of them in effect denied receiving conclusive evidence about direct involvement by European companies in building it.

The U.S. official, who spoke to reporters on condition that he not be named, said that the Americans were "not going around asking for public statements" of support from other governments about U.S. assertions.

But by disclosing details about the private views of allied leaders, U.S. officials appeared to press a step further in trying to create a sense of international alarm about Libya.

Saying that there had never been significant "skepticism" among foreign leaders about basic U.S. assertions concerning the nature of the Libyan facility, the U.S. official cited Prime Minister Michel Rocard of France as indicating Friday in conversation with Mr. Shultz that "he didn't doubt that it's a chemical weapons plant."

In addition, the official said, Foreign Minister Yasuni Aboed El-Geid of Egypt told Mr. Shultz on Friday that "the Egyptians are convinced."

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Teledyne Indicted in Defense Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
ALEXANDRIA, Virginia — A leading U.S. defense contractor and three executives pleaded guilty Friday to criminal charges while Teledyne Electronics and six persons were indicted in the U.S. defense procurement scandal.

The guilty pleas and the sweeping charges of wrongdoing stem from a two-year investigation into whether defense and contractor consultants illegally bribed Defense Department officials to win lucrative military contracts.

Court papers detailing the first charges in the inquiry alleged that defense consultants obtained from a U.S. Navy procurement officer details of secret bids by competing firms and passed the information on to their defense contractors.

The co-conspirators were charged with splitting large fees among themselves and conspiring to conceal their activities.

Pleading guilty were Hazeltine Corp. of Greenlawn, New York, a subsidiary of Emerson Electric Co., that makes communications equipment; its former Washington senior vice president and its former Washington marketing representative; and a former marketing representative at a defense electronics company owned by Teledyne Electronics.

Teledyne: three of its executives; the navy procurement officer, Stuart E. Berlin; and two consultants, Fred H. Lachner and William L. Parkin, were later charged with conspiracy, bribery, wire fraud, theft, and conversion of government property, false statements and violations of racketeering laws.

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Mr. Shultz, left, with Prime Minister Michel Rocard in Paris before the chemical arms talks.

Jobless Rate in U.S. Declines

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The civilian unemployment rate fell to 5.3 percent in December, with service industries leading the way in the creation of 279,000 new jobs, the Labor Department said Friday.

The number of new jobs was only slightly below the average monthly gain for the year.

Analysts were undecided whether the Federal Reserve, which in the past year has raised interest rates to slow inflation, might decide to do so on the basis of the report. Many

short-term rates have risen more than 2.5 percentage points since the Fed began tightening monetary policy in March.

In October, the unemployment rate fell to a seasonally adjusted 5.3 percent, the lowest level in 14 years. But in November, it rose to 5.4 percent, despite a large increase in new jobs, the department said.

During the year, unemployment fell by half a percentage point as civilian employment rose by 2.3 million to 116 million.

Adult women accounted for about two-thirds of the gain and adult men the remainder.

The number of people seeking employment in December but unable to find it was 6.6 million, little changed from a month earlier.

At the same time, the number of discouraged workers in the fourth quarter was 950,000, about the same in the previous period. Discouraged workers are those who want to work but are not looking for jobs because they believe none are available.

In November, the Labor Department reported a large jump of 463,000 new jobs, but the figure was revised downward to 404,000 in the report Friday.

In the service industries, there

was a total of 230,000 new jobs in December.

Manufacturing payrolls rose 34,000, capping a 404,000 increase since December 1987. More than one-quarter of the manufacturing jobs were added in the nonelectrical machinery industry whose exports have been growing rapidly.

"The competitive situation for U.S. manufacturers has improved greatly in the last two years," said Janet Norwood, commissioner of labor statistics. She added that manufacturing productivity has risen at an average rate of 3.5 percent since 1986.

"Because increases in employer costs for the compensation of workers have been fairly restrained, unit labor costs fell by over 1 percent in 1987 and have risen only slightly over 1988," she said.

Employment in construction

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Hirohito Dies in Tokyo at 87 After Reigning for 62 Years

Crown Prince Akihito Takes Over as Emperor

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Emperor Hirohito, who held divine status until Japan's defeat in World War II and endured to reign for 62 years, died of cancer on Saturday. He was 87.

The emperor died at 6:33 A.M. at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo, the Japanese chief cabinet secretary, Keizo Obuchi, said.

Crown Prince Akihito, 55, the emperor's oldest son, ascended to the Chrysanthemum Throne.

The emperor had been in frail health since Sept. 19, when he vomited blood, and had received numerous blood transfusions since then to counteract internal hemorrhaging. The palace said the emperor died of intestinal cancer.

A Reign Over 3 Japans

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

Emperor Hirohito reigned over not one Japan, but three: a Japan consumed with militarism almost from the time he took over the Chrysanthemum Throne, a Japan that lay in ruins at the end of World War II and seemed destined for years of occupation and dependency, and finally a Japan that, from the shambles of defeat, achieved in peacetime global economic power.

Through it all, the emperor saw himself as a constitutional monarch whose duty was to symbolize the Japanese nation and to be the father of the Japanese national family.

But on one critical occasion, the emperor stepped out of that passive role to take events into his own hands.

After the U.S. atomic bombings of Japan in August 1945, the emperor decreed that Japan would accept Allied terms for surrender in World War II. In doing so, he defied die-hard generals who contended that Japan should continue to fight even though that could end only in national destruction.

The decision surely shaped Hirohito's place in history, which in accordance with Japanese tradition

will know him after his death not by his given name, translatable as Broad-Minded Benevolence, but as Showa, or Enlightened Peace, the title for the era of his reign, the 124th in a line of emperors that, according to legend, has been unbroken for 2,647 years.

Although he was not directly responsible for Japan's policies in the postwar years, he nonetheless reigned during an extraordinary shift of history.

His country today, although no longer the heart of an empire, has achieved through business acumen and diligence most of the economic aims that eluded it through military adventurism.

No Japanese monarch lived or ruled as long, an era that lasted 62 years, beginning with the death of Hirohito's father, Emperor Taisho, on Christmas Day 1926.

In the early years of his reign, the slight, narrow-shouldered Hirohito stood before his people and the world as the living symbol and inspiration of Japanese expansionism.

It was in his name that Japanese forces in the 1930s and early 1940s occupied large areas of China, overran Southeast Asia and executed the brilliantly successful surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

In his name, nearly two million Japanese died as the tide of war turned against Japan.

But long before his death, Hirohito had become a benign grandfatherly figure, a symbol of national unity and continuity.

His symbolic importance was reinforced in the 1970s and '80s, when the emperor met the leaders of the United States, China and South Korea and expressed regret for the past.

In August 1945, at the end of World War II, there were demands in Washington, as well as from Britons, Russians and others, that Hirohito be brought to trial as a war criminal for his involvement in militarism, be it involuntary or otherwise.



Emperor Hirohito

But General Douglas MacArthur, the U.S. commander of the Allied occupation of Japan, decided that it was essential to keep the emperor on his throne as a possible unifying factor in a country that faced political chaos as the postwar period began.

Later accounts of the emperor's wartime role asserted that he had been deeply opposed personally to the military adventurism undertaken by the generals, admirals and nationalist officials who wielded the real power in the government.

In any case, according to the records of the time, it was Hirohito who personally called for an end to

the war after Japan's defeat had become certain.

In a second historic action, Hirohito, in a broadcast to the nation on Jan. 1, 1946, repudiated what he called the "mere legends and myths" that had created "the false conception that the emperor is divine."

The American authorities in Tokyo maintained at the time that Hirohito had taken this tradition-shattering step on his own initiative. But according to Japanese accounts he acted at the behest of American officials.

In recent years younger Japanese

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Facts in the North Case: Now Buried Forever?

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra case dropped the most serious charges against Oliver L. North, he left a host of questions that may never be answered.

These are among those questions:

• Did the White House provide more than token resistance to the intelligence agencies' reluctance to release classified information for the criminal trial of Mr. North?

• What might that evidence have revealed that did not come out in the televised congressional hearings two summers ago?

• Has the special prosecutor learned things about the Iran-contra affair that will now remain secret forever?

But if the move by the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, on Thursday was a disappointment to those hoping for new disclosures about the Iran-contra affair, it is a vindication of the legal strategy of Mr. North's team of criminal lawyers, led by Brendan V. Sullivan Jr. and Barry Simon.

Week by week as the pretrial proceedings have inched forward, Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Simon have ratcheted up the level of pain the Reagan and Bush administrations would have had to endure if the conspiracy charges had been brought to trial.

The defense team also displayed an acute sense of the politics of the case, putting together a legal strategy that joined the interests of their client and those of an administration with no stomach for a trial on the broadest charges.

The lawyers said at the outset that they would call the most senior administration officials as witnesses, and in case anyone did not understand that this meant President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, they sent subpoenas to the White House last week.

Meanwhile, the defense made clear that it would use highly classified information in an effort to show that Mr. North's activities were widely known and approved at the highest levels of government. Mr. Walsh initially derided the request as "graymail," implying that the defendants were threatening to expose secrets so as to avoid prosecution.

In his filing, however, Mr. Walsh implicitly acknowledged that some of the material being withheld by the government on security grounds was relevant to the defense.

Mr. Sullivan, in a brief statement, underscored that point, saying, "It should be clearly understood that the proof of Colonel North's innocence lies in the classified information itself."

Mr. Reagan has said repeatedly that he had no knowledge of the

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diversion of Iran arms profits to the Nicaraguan rebels. Mr. North, in his congressional testimony, said he had taken his orders from John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, and that he presumed he was acting with presidential authority. Mr. Poindexter said under oath that he had never told the president of the diversion.

While Mr. Walsh has not suggested that he has any new evidence that undermines Mr. Reagan's version of events, it was

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Security men standing guard Friday outside Tihar Prison in New Delhi where the Sikhs were hanged.

India Increases Security After Hanging Assassins

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Stores and universities across Punjab state and parts of neighboring Jammu and Kashmir state were closed on Friday after the hanging of two Sikhs for the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and security was increased at airports, bus and railroad stations and government offices.

The bodies of the two Sikhs, Sarwant Singh and Kehar Singh, were immediately cremated inside Tihar Prison. The executions were not confirmed until several hours after they had taken place, while reporters and relatives of the prisoners waited on a cold and wet morning about 800 yards from the prison gate.

The authorities refused to immediately hand over the men's ashes to relatives, who use such ashes in religious ceremonies. Officials said they were concerned that militants would use the ashes at rallies and processions, generating violence and further bitterness.

There is widespread concern that terrorists will strike in northern India to avenge the hangings.

Some violence was reported in Punjab, where terrorists killed at least three Hindus in Ferozpur District, but it was unclear if the killings were related to the executions. Hindus and Sikhs clashed briefly in the city of Patiala, while four young men hijacked and burned a

bus elsewhere in the state but did not attack the passengers.

In New Delhi, Sikhs attacked and damaged two buses while the police dispersed women who tried to organize a demonstration. Elsewhere in New Delhi, police set up roadblocks to check for arms and suspected extremists.

The two condemned Sikhs, who were not related, were led Friday morning to separate gallows inside the Tihar Prison. Their arms and legs were tied by two hangmen, who placed black hoods over the Sikhs' heads, according to the Press Trust of India. The agency said the two men shouted the Sikh battle cry, "God is truth; he who says this will be saved," as they walked to the gallows.

Witnesses said that Sarwant Singh, 25, was one of two Sikh bodyguards who shot Mrs. Gandhi on Oct. 31, 1984. The other assassin was Beant Singh, who was later shot and killed by other bodyguards.

"Most people were reconciled to Sarwant's hanging, but there has been uneasiness over the other one," said Khushwant Singh, a prominent Sikh historian.

Many Sikhs said that Kehar Singh, 54, who was condemned for his role as the chief conspirator, should have been reprieved.

A Sikh politician, Manjit Singh Calcutta, urged Sikhs to remain calm. "The granting of mercy," he

See EXECUTE, Page 2

Survivors Ponder How to Rebuild the 'Armenian Pompeii'

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

SPITAK, U.S.S.R. — In the three towns that suffered the worst damage in the Armenian earthquake last month, survivors are turning their thoughts toward an uncertain future.

Though the uncertainty is real, in two days of traveling through the stricken area this visitor heard nothing but praise for the relief and cleanup operations carried out by the Soviet Army and other personnel, and gratitude to so many foreign countries for sending food, medicine and clothing.

But all the caring in the world simply cannot put back together the life that the survivors once knew, and this realization is now beginning to sink in across the earthquake zone north of the Armenian capital, Yerevan.

Spitak, a town of 20,000 people that was nearly destroyed by the Dec. 7 quake, will never rise again on its present site.

"Spitak is the Armenian Pompeii," said a local official, Norik Poghosyan, referring to the Italian town that disappeared in A.D. 79 when Mount Vesuvius erupted.

Instead, a new town with the same name will be built about eight kilometers (five miles) to the southwest, in level fields now used for growing vegetables, according to Norik Poghosyan, the district Communist Party chief.

"Spitak was at the very epicenter of the earthquake," said Mr. Poghosyan, who lost 11 relatives in the catastrophe. "The seismologists determined it was inside a triangle formed by three intersecting fault lines, and the new location, on the road to Yerevan, is well outside of all of them."

But Mr. Poghosyan said that he was counting on a promise by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev to rebuild Spitak within two years.

"We had everything," he said. "It was a lovely town."

On Jan. 15, to mark 40 days of mourning for the 4,500 people he estimated died here, Mr. Poghosyan said there would be an official ceremony to which he had invited the head of the Armenian Apostolic Church, Vazgen I.

Meanwhile, a huge force of construction brigades, reserve army troops and volunteers from other Soviet republics was still at work Friday tearing down multistory apartment buildings that the earthquake left tilted at crazy angles.

"Thousands of truckloads of debris, mostly pieces of the shoddy reinforced concrete that Mr. Gorbachev and other Soviet officials have blamed for the fact that so many buildings collapsed, line the road to Kirovakan, a few kilometers through a dramatic mountain valley to the north."

In Kirovakan, once a resort town and now the seat of a smoke-blasting chemical plant, relatively few houses were destroyed.

Ashot Aleksanyan, a Communist Par-

ty official, said that about 500 people were killed there. Although only a few apartment houses collapsed, he said, 60 percent of the living quarters need to be structurally reinforced or rebuilt.

In an area that looks like a huge landfill, but was once crowded with apartment blocks, Vladimir Khachaturyan emerged from his intact garage and pointed to the void.

"This was No. 10 Spandaryan Street," he said. "We had apartment 19."

"The authorities have told us we'd get compensation for our furniture, and I've tried to see whether we can get one of those temporary prefabricated houses they've put up over there," he said, pointing across the ruins.

"I only know one thing for sure," he added. "I worked for 30 years and I lost everything I had."

Five families now live in his garage, with as many more in the one next door, where Olga Nigoyan made coffee for visitors over a wood stove.

The newspaper Socialist Industry reported Friday that many earthquake victims, adults and children, still lacked warm clothing and shoes, while aid supplies were locked in warehouses. Residents here, however, seemed grateful for what they had.

"Thank God for Gorbachev and glasnost," said one old man, to the assent of all crowded into the garage. "If it weren't for him, we wouldn't have had help from the outside world."

A worried city official opened the door and looked in to see what was going on, fearful, apparently, of malcontents. He had nothing to be concerned about.

In Leninakan, the first deputy mayor, Levon Arutunyan, said 11,658 people were killed and 1,200 were still missing. But water supplies have been restored to 78 percent of the still inhabited neighborhoods, and electricity to 70 percent.

"Now we are working on the problem of opening schools and kindergartens," he said.

Bonn Complains About U.S. Media

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

BONN — The West German government renewed its demands Friday that the United States supply "evidence" to support assertions that a German chemical company was involved in the construction of a chemical plant in Libya. Bonn complained that it was being victimized by a "media campaign" in the United States.

Washington says that the plant is intended for the production of chemical weapons, but Libya says it is a pharmaceutical factory.

A spokesman said that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had sent a message to Washington on Thursday reiterating that West Germany had not found evidence to support the assertions of German involvement in the Libyan project and complaining of a "campaign in the U.S. media" against Germany.

"The West German government regards the form and content of the discussion being carried out through parts of the U.S. media as unhelpful," the spokesman, Friedrich Ost, said at a press briefing. "If there is any evidence, it must be placed on the table now."

The statement came as a Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, had rejected a West German request for an international inspection of the chemical plant at Rabta, 65 kilometers (40 miles) southwest of Tripoli.

The spokesman said that Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had requested the inspection through his ambassador to Tripoli, Jörgen Heiler, but that Colonel Gadhafi had said he would agree to it only if all countries were prepared to allow such inspections.

The government statements reflected an emotional reaction in re-

cent days over American assertions that a German chemical firm, Imhausen-Chemie GmbH, played an important role in building the disputed chemical plant in Libya.

Investigators from an agency of the Finance Ministry reported Thursday that a three-day examination of Imhausen's books had uncovered no evidence of the company's direct or indirect participation in the Libyan plant. Mr. Ost declared Friday that all leads provided by the Americans had been pursued, and that nothing had been found.

"In the framework of this examination, no evidence was found that the firm delivered equipment or material for a chemical plant to Libya, either directly or through another country," Mr. Ost said. "There was also no evidence that Imhausen-Chemie sent plans for the construction of a chemical plant to Libya, or know-how, in any way whatsoever."

The insistence that they had found no proof of the American allegations and the repeated demands for more "evidence" from Washington combined with a sensitivity to the perception that West Germany was being singled out because of its Nazi past.

"I would like to declare," Mr. Ost said, "that not only would the involvement of a German firm in the building of a plant which could produce chemical weapons be against German law, but it would also be against the policy of this government. There can be no doubt that the German government would do everything possible and use all measures possible to oppose this."

In what appeared to be an attempt to further demonstrate Bonn's determination, the government took the unusual step of announcing that 15 German firms were under investigation for alleged involvement in an Iraqi chemical weapons plant.

A spokesman for the prosecutor's office said the firms under investigation included the Karl Kolb company of Dreieich, Prussia; of Hanover, Heberger Bau of Schifferstadt, Water Engineering Technology of Hamburg, Pilot-Plant in Dreieich, Krasskopf of Hamburg and Ludwig Hammer of Kleinwestheim.

EXECUTE: More Security

(Continued from Page 1)

Richard M. Weintraub of The Washington Post reported earlier from New Delhi:

Far from ending the dispute over Mrs. Gandhi's killing and the bloody anti-Sikh riots that followed, the hangings appear likely to deepen the divide between the Sikhs and the majority Hindus in India.

There is deep-seated bitterness among many of the 16 million Sikhs in India at the government's failure to prosecute Hindus responsible for the riots after the assassination. In addition, Sikhs are aggrieved by the government's often heavy-handed tactics in trying to suppress a separatist movement by militant Sikhs in Punjab state.

Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated more than four months after she sent troops, in June 1984, to drive out militants occupying Sikhdom's holiest shrine, the Golden Temple in Amritsar.

That act, seen by many Sikhs as a desecration of the temple, left more than 1,000 Sikhs dead and is widely believed to have motivated two of her bodyguards to riddle her with bullets.

After the assassination, Hindu mobs in Delhi and in other cities attacked Sikhs. At least 2,000 Sikhs died in the riots. There have been few arrests and few prosecutions of the rioters, some of whom have been traced to the governing Congress Party.

Six prominent Indians publicly appealed to President Ramaswami V. Venkataraman on Thursday morning to reconsider his rejection of Keshar Singh's appeal for clemency, saying that "the gravest of doubts have been raised about his guilt."

The statement noted that an inquiry into the investigation by a prominent jurist, M.P. Thakkar, had been suppressed by the government.

Mr. Shultz was expected, however, to press again for renewed West German investigations in a meeting Saturday with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the foreign minister.

France, host of the conference, has carefully avoided taking sides about the Libyan plant, apparently because French officials fear that Arab representatives might react by turning the meeting into a forum to defend Libya.

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PREPARING FOR ASSAULT — Philippine troops peering into a military garrison in Zamboanga before storming the facility Friday in a failed attempt to dislodge Moslem soldiers who occupied it. Officials said at least five persons were wounded in the assault, launched after the military confirmed that a captive officer, Brigadier General Eduardo Batailla, had been killed.

ALLIES: Consensus Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

vinced it's a chemical weapons facility."

Acknowledging that these exchanges were brief, sometimes consisting of only a few sentences, the U.S. official indicated that the basic U.S. allegation about the Libyan plant had never been disputed by allied governments.

U.S. officials have denied any intention to "point fingers" during the five-day Paris conference, either at Libya or at nations such as Iraq that have used chemical weapons.

The conference, which Mr. Shultz earlier characterized as a "consciousness-raising operation," was expected to issue a general condemnation of chemical warfare. This is meant to stimulate efforts to negotiate a worldwide ban on the possession of chemical weapons in negotiations in Geneva.

U.S. and French officials said that they were determined to resist attempts by some Arab governments to obtain wording in the final statement that linked moves toward scrapping Arab nations' chemical weapons with demands that Israel accept international inspection of its nuclear facilities.

The conference, diplomats said, will also discuss, but not vote on, ways of getting the United Nations Security Council to vote for trade sanctions on countries shown to be using chemical weapons.

On the Libyan issue, U.S. officials said they were seeking common international cooperation as governments obtained sufficient information to tie specific firms to the Rabta facility.

West Germany has reacted irritably against U.S. officials' charges that West German firms were instrumental in helping Libya get the equipment and raw materials to start making poison gas. Asked whether West German leaders agreed privately about the chemical-weapons threat in Libya, the U.S. official indicated that the Bonn government was covered by his general description of a Western consensus on Libyan intentions.

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At his birth on April 29, 1901, as the first son of Crown Prince Yoshihito and Princess Sadako —

now known as Emperor Taisho and Empress Teimei — Hirohito was destined to carry on the tradition of an imperial line whose descent is traced in legend to Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess in the pantheon of Shinto.

The era in which Hirohito was born is remembered for the Meiji Restoration, which theoretically returned authority to the emperor from the military dictators called shoguns, and for Japan's amazing progress from feudalism and isolation to the front rank of world powers.

Whether much real authority was given back to the throne remains debatable.

However, it was in the name of Hirohito's grandfather, Emperor Meiji — formerly Mutsuhito — that Japan embarked upon a rapid course of modernization.

At the turn of the century, in swift succession, Japanese forces defeated the Chinese and the Russians.

Japanese power was thus established in Korea, Manchuria and Taiwan by the time Hirohito's father came to the throne in 1912.

Young Prince Hirohito, meanwhile, was being educated by tutors in a separate household, as was the imperial custom.

The most notable development in a serene childhood was the interest he developed in marine biology, which was to stay with him the rest of his life.

In 1921, shortly after his return to Tokyo from a trip to London and other European capitals, the young prince was plunged into official duties because of his father's failing health.

Emperor Taisho died on Dec. 25, 1926, and Hirohito came to the throne.

Koichi Kido relates, in a diary written when he was Hirohito's confidant as lord keeper of the privy seal, that the young emperor showed an early distaste for the growing militarist influence in his government.

In 1932, Lord Kido wrote, Hirohito asked that the prime minister about to be selected be "one who has no fascist leanings, and about whom there has been no unsavory rumor, who is moderate in thought and who is not militaristic."

The next year, according to the Kido diaries, Hirohito expressed misgivings about his government's decision to withdraw from the League of Nations after that organization had condemned Japan's expansion in China.

In 1937, Hirohito was credited with bringing the fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces to a halt, albeit a temporary one.

Lord Kido also has indicated that the later excesses of the Japanese Army, notably the infamous Rape of Nanking in December 1937, were kept from Hirohito.

Both Kido and Joseph C. Grew, U.S. ambassador to Japan at the outbreak of World War II, indicated in diaries that Hirohito was opposed to the Tripartite Alliance of Japan, Germany and Italy.

Other historians, a distinct minority, have argued that Hirohito bore far more responsibility for Japanese militarism than is generally acknowledged.

David Bergamini, in his book "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy," asserts that Hirohito helped plan expansionist policies, from the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 to the raid on Pearl Harbor 10 years later.

By 1941, the militarists, headed

Soviet Help In Pressing The Libyans Is Doubtful

By Meg Bortin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The chief Soviet chemical arms negotiator offered little hope Friday that Moscow would press Libya on a disputed chemical plant that the United States says has the capacity to produce chemical weapons.

"We have no relations with Libya in the chemical field," Yuri K. Nazarin said in an interview on the eve of a 143-nation Paris conference on chemical weapons.

On Thursday, U.S. officials indicated that Secretary of State George P. Shultz would seek Soviet help in dealing with the Libyans when he meets Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, at the Paris conference.

The U.S. officials said that new information about the plant at Rabta, 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of Tripoli, could help convince Mr. Shevardnadze that the U.S. concerns were justified.

Mr. Nazarin said that the Soviet Union had no role in the construction of the Libyan plant. His comments echoed remarks in Moscow on Thursday by Lieutenant General Anatoli Kmitsevich, deputy commander of the Soviet chemical forces, who denied that Moscow was helping Libya or any other country to produce chemical arms.

Soviet officials say that Moscow has received Libyan assurances that the Rabta plant is not a chemical weapons production facility. But Mr. Nazarin said that if an international team was organized to inspect the factory, Moscow would "certainly" participate.

The negotiator declined to comment on remarks in Moscow on Thursday by a senior Foreign Ministry official, Nikita Smidovich, who criticized as a costly mistake the Soviet decision to continue producing chemical weapons after the United States halted production in 1969. The United States resumed production in 1987.

"We stopped our production in 1987," Mr. Nazarin said. "We believe that all states should do the same. Saying who made mistakes is a risky business."

He said that a draft convention on banning chemical weapons was "very close to completion" in Geneva, although Moscow and Washington remained divided on several issues of verification.

He also said he believed that the Soviet Union would be open to a unified East-West approach on halting chemical weapons proliferation that would combine a list of export rules used by the East-bloc countries with efforts by a group of Western nations, known as the Australia Committee, to restrict exports of materials that could be used to produce chemical arms.

Poles Jump Ship in Boston

United Press International

BOSTON — At least 12 Polish fishermen jumped ship Thursday onto a fueling barge in Boston Harbor, a week after 26 other Polish sailors left their ships in Boston and applied for political asylum.

(Reuters, AP)

WORLD BRIEFS

Seoul Denies It Will Trim War Games

SEOUL (UPI) — The South Korean military denied reports Friday that it planned to scale back annual U.S.-South Korean military exercises as a gesture of good will toward North Korea.

A spokesman, Lee Heung Shik, said there was no substance to South Korean news reports that the Team Spirit exercises would be scaled down this year and possibly discontinued in 1990. "Such reports are far from the truth," Mr. Lee said. "Defense authorities have never studied the possibility of reducing the scale of the exercise or terminating it."

The semi-official news agency Yonhap reported Thursday that the government planned to "symbolically reduce the scale of this year's drill" in a move designed to "reflect our firm will to improve relations with the North." Pyongyang has asked that the exercises be canceled as a precondition for proposed talks between North and South Korea.

Iraq Accuses Iran of Massing Troops

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — President Saddam Hussein of Iraq accused Iran on Friday of massing troops along the border with Iraq and said the presence of the troops could lead to renewed fighting.

Mr. Hussein, in a television and radio broadcast, warned the Iranians against mobilizing troops at Iraqi borders and "repeating threats to resume the war to achieve political aims."

He said that Iraq would consider taking measures in self-defense. The UN-brokered cease-fire, which began Aug. 20, has been marred so far by only minor reports of violations by both sides.

Tower Has a Second Polyp Removed

DALLAS (AP) — John G. Tower, the defense secretary-designate, had a malignant polyp removed from his rectum Dec. 27 and was recovering from surgery Thursday to remove a polyp, believed benign, from his colon, hospital officials at Baylor University Medical Center said.

The 63-year-old former Texas senator was in good condition and "should expect 100 percent recovery," said Dr. R.D. Dignan, who performed the three-hour second operation on Thursday.

He said a preliminary test showed the growth to be benign; final results were expected Saturday. About one foot (30 centimeters) of colon had to be removed, according to Dr. Dignan, who said Mr. Tower would remain hospitalized about a week.

Cabinet Accepts Peres's Budget Cuts

JERUSALEM (NYT) — A proposal by Finance Minister Shimon Peres to reduce the government budget by the equivalent of \$550 million has been approved by the Israeli cabinet.

The original budget had been 47.8 billion shekels, or about \$26.5 billion. The most significant cutback, agreed to earlier Thursday by Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin, was \$70 million in military spending. But that figure left in doubt exactly how much would be spent and where it would come from, because Mr. Rabin estimated the costs of putting down the yearlong Palestinian protests, which have severely drained Israel's economy, at probably another \$150 million.

The plan presented by Mr. Peres, the leader of the Labor Party, calls for sharp cutbacks in public spending and in subsidies to workers in order to deal with the worst economic slowdown since 1982. It could result in the layoff of thousands of government workers and reductions in government subsidies of consumer goods.

Heng Samrin Offers to Speed Pullout

BANGKOK — Vietnam will withdraw its remaining 50,000 troops from Cambodia by September if a political settlement to the war is reached, the Cambodian leader, Heng Samrin, said Friday.

Although it previously did not name a month, Vietnam has repeatedly pledged to withdraw all its troops earlier than its original target date of 1990 if a political settlement could be reached.

Heng Samrin made the offer in a speech in Phnom Penh to mark his government's first decade in power. Vietnam installed the government Jan. 7, 1979, two weeks after launching a full-scale invasion of Cambodia.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Group Seeks Airport Security Fund

GENEVA (IHT) — The International Foundation of Airline Passengers Associations called Friday for the establishment of an international aviation security fund that would be used to strengthen airport security without impeding the flow of passengers.

The organization said in a statement that a levy of \$1 on every international ticket would be sufficient to establish a fund of \$1 billion within 18 months. It said the money could be used to promote the development of detection systems, improve training of security staff, and speed passengers through terminals more efficiently and safely both in developed and developing countries.

It suggested that the fund be administered by the International Civil Aviation Organization, a United Nations agency, and that part of the money be used to finance an international airport inspectorate empowered to monitor and enforce security standards.

HIROHITO: Emperor Dies in Tokyo at 87 After Reigning Over Japan for 62 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

said they had no particular feelings about the emperor.

But few people saw any reason to change the institution, and an overwhelming majority consistently said in surveys that he should remain the symbol of the Japanese state.

In personal mien, Hirohito, as the inheritor of a divine tradition, seemed the most massmusing of mortals.

Hirohito and his wife, Empress Nagako, had seven children, five daughters and two sons, including Crown Prince Akihito, born in 1933. One daughter died at the age of 2.

Resplendently uniformed and seated on his famous white horse, Shiroyuki, or White Snow, Hirohito was an imperial figure on the military parade ground. But when afoot and in civilian clothes that sometimes seemed a trifle loose on his spare, 5-foot-3-inch frame, he resembled a typical middle-class Tokyo company official.

At his birth on April 29, 1901, as the first son of Crown Prince Yoshihito and Princess Sadako —

now known as Emperor Taisho and Empress Teimei — Hirohito was destined to carry on the tradition of an imperial line whose descent is traced in legend to Amaterasu Omikami, the Sun Goddess in the pantheon of Shinto.

The era in which Hirohito was born is remembered for the Meiji Restoration, which theoretically returned authority to the emperor from the military dictators called shoguns, and for Japan's amazing progress from feudalism and isolation to the front rank of world powers.

Whether much real authority was given back to the throne remains debatable.

However, it was in the name of Hirohito's grandfather, Emperor Meiji — formerly Mutsuhito — that Japan embarked upon a rapid course of modernization.

At the turn of the century, in swift succession, Japanese forces defeated the Chinese and the Russians.

Japanese power was thus established in Korea, Manchuria and Taiwan by the time Hirohito's father came to the throne in 1912.

Young Prince Hirohito, meanwhile, was being educated by tutors in a separate household, as was the imperial custom.

The most notable development in a serene childhood was the interest he developed in marine biology, which was to stay with him the rest of his life.

In 1921, shortly after his return to Tokyo from a trip to London and other European capitals, the young prince was plunged into official duties because of his father's failing health.

Emperor Taisho died on Dec. 25, 1926, and Hirohito came to the throne.

Koichi Kido relates, in a diary written when he was Hirohito's confidant as lord keeper of the privy seal, that the young emperor showed an early distaste for the growing militarist influence in his government.

In 1932, Lord Kido wrote, Hirohito asked that the prime minister about to be selected be "one who has no fascist leanings, and about whom there has been no unsavory rumor, who is moderate in thought and who is not militaristic."

The next year, according to the Kido diaries, Hirohito expressed misgivings about his government's decision to withdraw from the League of Nations after that organization had condemned Japan's expansion in China.

In 1937, Hirohito was credited with bringing the fighting between Chinese and Japanese forces to a halt, albeit a temporary one.

Lord Kido also has indicated that the later excesses of the Japanese Army, notably the infamous Rape of Nanking in December 1937, were kept from Hirohito.

Both Kido and Joseph C. Grew, U.S. ambassador to Japan at the outbreak of World War II, indicated in diaries that Hirohito was opposed to the Tripartite Alliance of Japan, Germany and Italy.

Other historians, a distinct minority, have argued that Hirohito bore far more responsibility for Japanese militarism than is generally acknowledged.

David Bergamini, in his book "Japan's Imperial Conspiracy," asserts that Hirohito helped plan expansionist policies, from the invasion of Manchuria in 1931 to the raid on Pearl Harbor 10 years later.

By 1941, the militarists, headed

QUESTIONS: Facts in the Iran-Contra Case May Remain Hidden

(Continued from Page 1)

widely anticipated that a trial on the conspiracy charges would include a far closer examination of this story than had been possible in a congressional hearing.

There is also little doubt that the trial would have brought out new information about the Reagan administration's covert operations.

Mr. Walsh said in his court filing that a conspiracy trial would "touch upon a number of highly classified covert programs" and other officials have said that Mr. North's Iran and contra activities interlocked with others, officially sanctioned operations.

This issue was likely to have been part of Mr. North's defense. One administration official said Mr. North could argue he had acted in good faith because his activities were detected by intelligence agencies and reported to senior officials, and yet no one made any attempt to stop him.

Another administration official

said the disclosure of classified information would have caused problems for the intelligence agencies because it was obtained through such means as telephone intercepts.

The administration's handling of the classified material in the Iran-contra case will inevitably stir accusations that the White House, having ruled out a pardon for Mr. North, is now granting him one through clever manipulation of the legal process.

Congress created the position of court-appointed special prosecutor in 1978. Fresh in the legislators' minds was President Richard Nixon's action in dismissing a special prosecutor appointed by the Justice Department to investigate his own possible wrongdoing.

To avoid such conflicts in the future, Congress established a prosecutor who reported to a three-judge panel, not the Justice Department.

The law solved one problem but left another opening that was exploited by Mr. North's lawyers.

When it comes to prosecutions under national security offenses, even independent prosecutors must defer to the president's authority for protecting classified information.

The clash between law enforcement and intelligence concerns is not unusual.

A 1980 law, the Classified Information Procedures Act, sets up the rules for such disputes and gives the attorney general ultimate authority to tell a judge that the government will not make classified material available.

When that happens, the case must be dropped; there can be no appeal of such a decision.

When a spy case appears impeded over issues of classified documents, the Justice Department often argues that the damage that might be caused by releasing them is far outweighed by the benefits.

Let us expose a few secrets, the prosecutors argue, and we will deter future spies.

But it would be hard to imagine senior Reagan administration officials' arguing the potential benefits of a conspiracy trial in the Iran-contra case. The Reagan administration had nothing to gain from a trial, and faced the possibility that reputations could be tarnished.

And the Bush administration was hardly looking forward to spending its first four months reading daily front-page stories on the possible wrongdoing, some of which could well be attributed to Reagan administration officials who had stayed on.

Pope Calls an African Synod
Agence France-Presse

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II said Friday that he was calling a special synod of African bishops on the theme of the Roman Catholic Church in Africa. The date and location of the meeting have not been scheduled.

West Bank Jews Stone Arab Cars To Protest Killing

The Associated Press

YAKIR, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Jewish settlers stoned Arab cars after an Israeli was fatally shot near here, and police said Friday that the killing may have been carried out by nationalist Palestinians.

Elsewhere in the West Bank, Palestinians in Bethlehem and surrounding Christian villages observed a general strike Friday as Orthodox Christians celebrated Christmas. Graffiti painted on buildings called for an escalation of the 13-month Palestinian uprising.

On Thursday, troops shot and wounded two Palestinian teenagers during disturbances on the West Bank in the Kaddura refugee camp and the village of Beit Likiya, Arab hospital officials said.

Reagan Approves 50% Raise For 2,500 Federal Officials

By Judith Havemann and Lou Cannon
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has approved a 50 percent pay increase for members of Congress, federal judges and top members of the executive branch.

The measure would raise their salaries to \$135,000 a year from the current \$89,500 unless both houses of Congress reject it by Feb. 8.

It would also raise the salaries of the vice president and the speaker of the House to \$175,000 from \$115,000, cabinet members to \$155,000 from \$90,000, and political appointees at the level of assistant secretary to \$115,000 from \$75,700.

The salaries of the majority and minority leaders of the House and Senate would rise to \$155,000 from \$99,500.

The president's \$200,000 salary would remain unchanged.

In a statement issued Thursday, Mr. Reagan said that inflation had eroded top U.S. government salaries so much that even the 50 percent increases proposed by a special presidential commission would

not restore the buying power of comparable federal salaries in 1969.

"Federal trial judges are currently earning less than some junior lawyers in private practice and are leaving the bench in record numbers," the White House quoted Mr. Reagan as saying.

Mr. Reagan also said that the turnover among top executives had become excessive and that recruitment for some jobs was impossible.

About 2,500 federal officials are to receive the raises, including deputy and assistant secretaries of departments and directors of agencies.

The raises are virtually certain to be extended to the top career civil servants, whose salaries have been compressed because they cannot be paid more than the political appointees above them.

The action is expected to touch off criticism, not only because of the magnitude of the raises but also because they are expected to take effect without a vote by Congress under a special law requiring both chambers to vote "no" during a period when the Senate and House are getting organized and are rarely in session.

In 1987, Congress received a \$12,000 raise under the law when the House joined the Senate in voting it down one day after the 30-day deadline had passed.

House leaders said this week that they intended to allow Mr. Reagan's recommendations to take effect without voting on them.

Instead, they plan to move immediately to ban receipt of honoraria. These are primarily speaking fees of as much as \$2,000 that many members routinely accept, often for addressing special-interest groups.

Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate who has led opposition to what he terms the "pay grab," said Mr. Reagan was "going out as the consummate fiscal hypocrite."

"He is opening the floodgates to massive deficit spending," Mr. Nader said. "The whole bureaucracy will move up as each group says to the other, 'You got yours; now I'm going to get mine.'"

The Commission on Executive Legislative and Judicial Salaries, which recommended the increases, estimated that the cost of the raises would be \$128 million in 1990, the first full year it would be in effect.

U.S. Youths May Have to Work to Get School Aid

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Young Americans would have to join the military for two years or work in a nursing home or other needy civilian enterprise for one year to qualify for federal education aid under legislation expected to be handed expeditiously in the new Congress.

Under the proposed legislation, men and women 18 to 26 applying for college grants and loans would first have to do one year of civilian service at subsistence wages or two years in the combat branches of the military at lower pay.

Civilian volunteers would receive a \$10,000 grant at the end of one year; military volunteers would receive \$25,000 at the end of two years.

Young people who chose not to serve would have to finance their education on their own but would not be otherwise penalized.

The Democratic co-sponsors, Representative Dave McCurdy of Oklahoma and Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the program would be funded from existing college loan and grant programs.

Mr. Nunn said his latest version of the national service legislation did "take the step of converting the student loan programs from an entitlement to an earned benefit by tying federal assistance to the performance of national service."

Mr. McCurdy and Mr. Nunn said current college loan and grant programs would be phased out over four or five years.

Mr. McCurdy said that Jim Wright of Texas, the speaker of the House, and George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Senate majority leader, had promised to push the measure to a vote "either late this year or early next."

"We definitely expect a vote in this 101st Congress," Mr. McCurdy said.

"We've got some educating to do," Mr. McCurdy conceded, but he predicted that the current Congress would pass legislation to re-establish the ethic that "democracy is not free" and that citizens who take direct action to work for it should have first call on federal help in earning a degree, learning a trade, starting a business or perhaps buying a house.

"What we're trying to do is reinvigorate citizenship," Mr. McCurdy said, adding: "To reinforce that citizenship is a two-way street."

"The benefits of this great country come at a price," he said. He added that the grants in exchange for national service would solve the problem of students not repaying government loans.

Support for a new kind of national service plan is building, Mr. McCurdy said, just at the time that the all-volunteer force is running so short of money that the defense secretary-designate, John G. Tower, and others have warned that it may have to be reduced in size to save manpower costs, which make up about half the Pentagon budget.

The national service program would help fill the combat branches at lower cost, he contended, noting that studies estimate that 200,000 young people would volunteer every year for service.

Under the McCurdy-Nunn plan, an 18-year-old who volunteered to serve in the infantry for two years would be paid less than fellow soldiers who signed up for four years.

Recorder in '87 Crash Salvaged Off Mauritius

United Press International

JOHANNESBURG — American salvage experts working at record depths Friday recovered the flight recorder of a South African Airways Boeing 747 that crashed into the sea near Mauritius nearly 14 months ago, killing all 159 people aboard, officials said.

The recorder was recovered by a miniature remote-controlled submarine from a depth of 13,200 feet (4,000 meters) northeast of the site in the deepest such salvage operation ever conducted, a South African Transport Ministry spokesman said. The cause of the Nov. 28, 1987, crash has never been determined.

When Mr. Reagan sends Congress his final budget on Monday he will for the eighth year leave the government in the red. Mr. Reagan's budget for the fiscal year starting Oct. 1 will include about \$1.05 trillion in spending and will leave a deficit of about \$98.5 billion, administration officials said.

The U.S. budget deficit rose during the Reagan years to a peak of \$221.2 billion in the 1986 fiscal year. It was \$78.5 billion in the 1981 fiscal year, when President Jimmy Carter turned over the White House to Mr. Reagan.

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\$20 MILLION IN DRUG PROFITS SEIZED — Benjamin Ward, the New York police commissioner, displaying nearly \$20 million in illegal drug profits. Eleven suspected members of a Colombian drug gang were arrested in two raids at private homes, and the money, mainly in \$20 bills, was seized at a warehouse. With Mr. Ward are, from left, Robert M. Suttman, head of the New York office of the Drug Enforcement Administration; Andrew J. Maloney, a U.S. attorney; and James English, the state police chief.

Panel Urges No Change in Pill Warning

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

ROCKVILLE, Maryland — An advisory committee to the Food and Drug Administration has decided that no changes in the use of birth control pills or in warning labels on the pills are warranted, despite new evidence suggesting that use of the pill may increase the risk of breast cancer.

At the same time, the committee endorsed a plan announced Thursday by the National Cancer Institute to conduct a large study to seek more definitive data on whether the pill does or does not increase women's risk of breast cancer.

That study, to include 2,000 women, would not be completed before 1993. It will also examine other factors that may affect the risk of breast cancer, including nutrition and alcohol consumption.

The committee was convened by the Food and Drug Administration to evaluate three surprising and troubling new studies indicating that women who take the pill may be more likely to develop breast cancer than women who do not. Most previous studies have shown no such effect and some experts questioned the new studies, saying that they were inconsistent and hard to evaluate.

The agency's advisory committee, which included seven women and four men, most of them experts

in obstetrics and gynecology, concluded that the new studies were not sufficient to warrant any changes in the use of the pill.

But committee members, and other experts speaking at the meeting, expressed concern and confusion about the findings.

Some members said they were worried that if they recommended changes in use of the pill now, with

particular subgroups are at increased risk," said Dr. Hulka, an epidemiologist at the University of North Carolina School of Public Health in Chapel Hill. "But only some studies have shown an effect."

Dr. Louise Brinton of the cancer institute, who is not a member of the advisory committee, said in an interview at the meeting that she

had double the rate of breast cancer compared with women who did not use the pill, with the risk increased in women who used the pill longest.

The first of three studies that have caused the current concern was by Dr. Sidney Shapiro and his colleagues at the Boston University School of Medicine. It found that women who used birth control pills

had double the rate of breast cancer compared with women who did not use the pill, with the risk increased in women who used the pill longest.

A second study, by Dr. Clifford M. Kay and his associates in Manchester, England, found that women who took the pill and who had just one child were three times more likely to develop breast cancer before the age of 35 than the other women in the study.

A third study, by Dr. Bruce Stadel of the FDA, was a reanalysis of a previous study by the Centers for Disease Control involving about 5,600 women.

Over all, the pill users in this study did not have an increased risk of breast cancer, but Dr. Stadel recently found that women who took the pill who started menstruating before they were 13 years old and who did not have children had about a fourfold increase in their risk of breast cancer.

Some experts have suggested that an association between use of

Some members were worried that, with no link to breast cancer clearly established, they might unnecessarily steer women away from a valuable contraceptive.

no link to breast cancer clearly established, they might unnecessarily steer women away from a valuable contraceptive.

More than 13 million women used oral contraceptives in the United States in 1987, surveys have indicated.

The committee chairman, Dr. Barbara S. Hulka, said she was hoping that the committee could be "vague" in answering the Food and Drug Administration's question on how they viewed the new data.

"There is some suggestion that

Bush's Proposals on Budget Likely to Be Broad and Vague

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President-elect George Bush is likely to submit a budget plan that includes little detail about how federal programs would be cut or restructured, instead proposing broad spending targets for most programs, Republican congressional officials say.

They said the budget director-designate, Richard G. Darman, had indicated Mr. Bush's strategy in recent meetings with Republican leaders and staff members. They said Mr. Darman had emphasized that the strategy had not been finally decided.

If Mr. Bush does present nothing more than a broad outline of what he wants to do over the next four years, he risks drawing criticism that he is trying to avoid the political pain inherent in the "flexible freeze," on which he campaigned in his quest for the presidency.

Many budget experts say they believe such a freeze, which seeks to hold federal spending growth to the rate of inflation, would entail severe reductions in fast-growing, politically popular programs.

Some party officials who have

spoken to Mr. Darman say they are worried that a vague Bush budget plan would cause congressional Democrats to reject Mr. Bush's call for negotiations on the deficit.

"The question is, how far does he have to go to get the Democrats to say, 'O.K., now you've shown us what you want to do, and we'll sit down and talk to you?'" a Republican congressional staff member said. "Nobody knows."

The House Budget Committee chairman, Loom Panetta, a California Democrat, said it would not be sufficient if the proposal contained only numbers and little else.

"It simply leaves too many questions up in the air," he said. "Having stated he's for a flexible freeze — he has to define what that means. He didn't do that during the campaign, and as president he has a responsibility to define it in specific terms."

Mr. Darman refused to comment about the Bush budget strategy.

In meetings with Republican lawmakers, Mr. Darman has observed that no new president had submitted a fiscal plan containing the level of detail presented in a

traditional presidential budget. Such a budget, which consists of several volumes and tens of thousands of figures, requires months of drafting. President Reagan will submit his final budget on Monday, and Mr. Bush has said he will propose some modifications to it, without specifying them.

When Mr. Bush named him to be budget director last month, Mr. Darman was quietly pushing a strategy in which the new president would call for negotiations with Congress without submitting a budget plan at all. That proposal met with opposition on Capitol Hill, and Mr. Darman dropped it — apparently without abandoning hopes of keeping the Bush budget proposal as vague as possible.

One congressional official familiar with Mr. Darman's thinking said the Bush plan might resemble the November 1987 budget agreement reached between congressional leaders and the Reagan administration. That agreement contained a list of dollar targets for major programs, such as the Medicare hospitalization and physician-care programs. Others said they expect something slightly more detailed.

Republican officials said that Mr. Darman was also hoping to gain a two-year budget accord and that he has said he expects to use projections of the Office of Management and Budget in calculating the need for deficit reduction rather than using congressional figures. The federal agency has projected that \$27 billion in savings will be necessary to meet the \$100 billion deficit target for fiscal 1990 specified by the Gramm-Rudman-Holings law. The Congressional Budget Office, using less optimistic economic assumptions, has put the savings figure at \$41 billion.

Republican sources also said that Mr. Bush planned to request a line-item veto over individual appropriations, as his predecessor repeatedly has.

Separately, administration sources said that Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady was strongly pushing a proposal to make permanent the tax credit for corporate research and development expenditures.

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Educated Americans Seem To Get Smoking Message

By Michael Specter
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Smoking in the United States increasingly has become a habit of minorities, the poor and people with relatively little formal education, according to new studies.

The reports, which project smoking rates across all sectors of U.S. society into the 21st century, showed for the first time that as more women give up cigarettes, education has replaced gender as the most effective indicator of who is likely to smoke.

From 1974 to 1985, smoking declined in all educational groups. But the drop was five times greater among those with a college degree than among those who never completed high school, according to findings published in the Friday issue of *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Although more than 50 million Americans still smoke cigarettes, the studies suggest that vast numbers have accepted the message that smoking, which kills more than 300,000 Americans each year, is the major preventable cause of death in the United States. But it also implies that a more effective method is needed to get the message

across to the poor and less educated.

Racial differences among those who smoke and those who quit also have become more apparent in the past decade, and the authors, all researchers from the U.S. Public Health Service, expect the gap to widen in coming years. Studies for the past 23 years have shown that blacks are more likely to smoke than whites. In 1985, the last year of the survey, 35 percent of blacks smoked, compared with 29 percent of whites.

In 1964, when the surgeon general first reported that smoking increased the risk of lung cancer, 40 percent of Americans smoked; today the figure is less than 30 percent. It trends continue, only about 20 percent of adults will smoke by the year 2000.

But the survey showing that educational differences among smokers were growing wider each year has troubled anti-smoking activists, who say that tobacco companies increasingly are aiming their advertising at precisely those most likely to take up the habit.

Industry officials criticized the reports for being "paternalistic," and for suggesting that somehow poor people and minorities are less capable of thinking for themselves than those with college educations.

U.S. Orders Collision Alarms on Planes

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. government has issued a rule that for the first time requires that devices to warn of impending collision be installed on the nation's airliners.

They must be installed by the end of 1991 on all planes carrying more than 30 passengers.

The devices will automatically alert pilots and tell them to make specific evasive maneuvers to avert a mid-air collision if controllers on the ground fail to keep planes safely separated.

A plane equipped with the system will be protected from an un-equipped craft, provided that the second plane has a radar beacon, or transponder, that signals its position and altitude. Such beacons are now required on all planes operating in the vicinity of 27 of the busiest airports in the United States, and the requirement will be expanded later this year.

But planes equipped with the system will still not be protected

from smaller craft that do not have the radar beacons. This means airliners will remain vulnerable to collisions with planes without the beacons and that ground controllers are unaware of.

Aviation officials estimate that such beacons are carried by up to two-thirds of all private planes that an airliner might encounter. The rules have long required all airliners to have the devices.

The first-generation devices covered in the ruling on Thursday have a limitation that safety experts hope will soon be overcome. The initial devices will only be able to tell a pilot about actions he should take in the vertical plane, or descend, or limit any climb or descent.

Work is under way on devices that could also advise right or left turns.

The new rule is a landmark event for the Federal Aviation Administration, even though the timing and deadlines were dictated by an act of Congress.

Work on anti-collision devices has been under way since the mid-1950s. But it was not until the great advances in miniaturizing computers that the government-industry effort gained enough momentum to produce a workable system.

Even so, a minority of experts said they believe the devices, which are already being bought by some airlines, still have significant problems in hardware and computer software that must be resolved for the systems to function properly.

The airline industry, while fully supporting use of the system, is campaigning to delay the 1991 deadline, perhaps by as much as two years. Industry spokesmen say the delay is needed because of limits on the resources of individual airlines. But any delay would apparently require action by Congress. Installing one of the systems costs about \$100,000.

Pressure for delay has also come from foreign airlines. The rule requires the anti-collision system be used on any aircraft that use airports in the United States. The for-

eign carriers argue that the United States should not impose such a rule without coordinating it with the international aviation community.

Commuter airlines operating turbine-powered planes carrying 10 to 30 passengers have six years to install less advanced devices, the FAA said, because the simpler equipment for the smaller craft is not yet commercially available.

This equipment, like the devices on larger airliners, would alert pilots to a collision threat but would not advise pilots of what evasive maneuvers to take.

The FAA said the rule would affect 3,364 existing U.S. airliners and 3,100 other planes that are expected to join the airline fleet by the year 2003. The cost of equipping all these planes is estimated to be \$806.3-million in 1987.

Secretary of Transportation Jim Burnley, in announcing the new rule, called it "one of the most significant safety initiatives in recent years."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Arafat: Fragile Credibility

Yasser Arafat should not be surprised that every word he utters, every statement made in his name, is meticulously scrutinized. The world has so long associated the Palestine Liberation Organization with terrorism that the credibility of his recent renunciation of this practice remains fragile at best.

That's why it was so alarming this week when a Palestinian leader in the West Bank called for moderation in dealing with Israel only to have his life threatened by a statement made in Mr. Arafat's name. If Mr. Arafat wants the world to credit his new peace stance, he needs to denounce the threat.

Late last month, Mayor Elias Frej of Bethlehem proposed a UN-sponsored truce between Arabs and Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. He suggested that the Palestinians stop their uprising, the *intifada*, provided Israel releases some 2,000 Palestinian prisoners and halts administrative detention and expulsion. This was a constructive proposal, one that American diplomats seized and discussed with Israeli and PLO officials.

On Monday, Radio Monte Carlo broadcast a response in Mr. Arafat's name. In it, he called for an intensification of the uprising and warned: "Any Palestinian leader who proposes an end to the *intifada* exposes himself to the bullets of his own people and endangers his life. The PLO will know how to deal with him."

Mr. Frej capitulated immediately, saying, "I have the right to make the proposal, but the PLO has the right to make decisions."

It's one thing for the PLO leader to urge that the uprising continue, something most people regard as a legitimate form of protest. But it's quite another to threaten Palestinian leaders who would pursue alternatives. And the PLO has a long history of backing up these threats against West Bank moderates with beatings and killings.

Thus such threats can only have the most chilling effect on Palestinians who feel, and rightly, that moderation now is the best way to convince Israelis that the PLO seeks to recognize and live in genuine peace with a Jewish state.

Mr. Arafat says he will help find those responsible for the Pan Am airplane tragedy last month: good. He condemns the American shooting down of two Libyan jets as inimical to the cause of peace in the Middle East: to be expected. These are peripheral statements. What counts—if he really wants to convince Israelis and Americans of his peaceful intentions—is to stop terrorizing those of his own people who know how to make peace.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Signals From the Debtors

Venezuela says it is suspending repayment of principal on its huge debts to foreign banks. It's another signal to the rich countries, led by the United States, that they need a clear and agreed strategy for dealing with Third World debts. Otherwise they are going to find themselves continually reacting to new challenges from Latin America in an atmosphere of rising uncertainty and antagonism.

In itself, the Venezuelan decision is not a great event. They will continue to pay interest. None of the Latin countries is currently repaying much of the principal of these loans, and the creditors have understood for some time that the drop in oil prices has squeezed Venezuela painfully. But this latest declaration is part of a larger pattern.

Venezuela has just elected a president, Carlos Andrés Pérez, who campaigned vehemently on the claim that the rich countries are treating the Third World unfairly. The price of oil has come up, he argued, and the debt burden has to come down. He has just been in Mexico to discuss oil and debt with its new president. Next he is to go to Brazil for similar conversations and on to the OPEC countries of the Middle East. Venezuela, incidentally, was the prime mover in establishing OPEC 29 years ago, in response to a drop in prices. The rich countries assume

that there's enough oil in production now to hold prices down, but with the current acceleration of U.S. imports that happy circumstance may not last forever. In any event, it hardly serves anyone's interests to ignore the Latin protests and leave the management of the debts wholly to the banks.

The Bush administration is going to have to move quickly on this one. The next step won't be a departure from the original Baker plan of three years ago, but needs to be an expansion and elaboration of it. There is the possibility of some debt relief, but—because it means giving money away—there won't be a great deal of it. Instead there is going to have to be a lot of new lending. How much of it will come from the commercial banks? How much ought the World Bank and the other international agencies, make available? Above all, what conditions should they set in the new loans? If the rich countries are going to make expensive concessions to the debtors, they would be entirely right to ask in return for reform of the practices that keep bringing the Latin economies into crisis.

U.S. presidents usually find that, intentionally or not, they set the tone for relations with Latin America very early in their terms. That is likely to be true of Mr. Bush.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

North: Still Accountable

Oliver North, the man at the heart of the Iran-contra affair, has cut out the heart out of the criminal case against him. The special federal prosecutor, after struggling to reconcile the needs of U.S. national security with the demands of a public trial, has decided that he must drop the major conspiracy and theft charges against the former National Security Council staff officer. It's a heavy loss for justice, denying the public a test of whether Iran-contra was a criminal conspiracy, as well as reckless and duplicitous.

Even so, public accountability can be outweighed by another high value, the right to guard intelligence secrets. Mr. North, one of those entrusted with such secrets, demanded the right to divulge some to defend himself. Federal Judge Gerhard Gesell ruled in his favor concerning some secrets, but then intelligence officials refused to permit their disclosure on national security grounds. Outsiders cannot now judge whether those security demands were reasonable and thus whether the loss in public accountability was necessary. For that judgment, the public will have to rely on the Senate and House intelligence

committees, whose members are already familiar with many of the secrets.

The heaviest charges against Mr. North were that he conspired with others to divert the profits of Iranian arms sales to the rebels in Nicaragua, usurping official power to pursue private agendas and personal profit. Dismissal of the conspiracy and theft charges leaves for trial a dozen lesser counts in the indictment. Still, even these charges are serious. They include individual acts of deceiving Congress and obstructing legitimate inquiry into whether officials were waging illegal warfare in Central America.

Mr. North retains the right to defend himself, including the right to seek testimony from President Reagan and President-elect Bush on the remaining charges. But it's unlikely that their testimony could provide him with a defense to lying to Congress. In any case, when a president is sought as a defense witness, he is in no position to issue a pretrial pardon to the accused. The case of Oliver North's accountability to the law, though much narrower than before, can proceed.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Comment

Libya: Wrong Way, Right Way

Reagan administration officials were quick to deny any link between the shooting down of two Libyan jet fighters and Washington's rising concerns about an alleged chemical-warfare factory in the Libyan desert. That disavowal is unconvincing. When the U.S. president publicly hints, as he did last week, that an attack on the Libyan plant cannot be ruled out, then the stage is set for the kind of encounter that has taken place.

And still left unresolved is the matter of what everyone agrees is some kind of chemical complex south of Tripoli. The prospect that chemical weapons might soon pass into the hands of a fanatic supporter of international terrorism is chilling. But is a prospect reason enough to threaten what by any reasonable legal standard could only be interpreted as an act of aggression?

The United States should spare no diplomatic efforts to isolate Libya from suppliers of chemical-warfare materials. But Washington is not the world's policeman, or even the Mediterranean's. Least of all, as an exponent of the rule and force of law, can it afford to be perceived as the world's vigilante, ready to use might to do what diplomacy has failed to do. Is Libya building chemical weapons? If so, let

the United States present its evidence publicly and clearly. Do that, and it seems certain that those helping Libya will have no choice but to end their dangerous and odious commerce.

—The Los Angeles Times

A Treaty in the Interest of All

The United States can best thwart Libya by making it clear that victory in an aerial dogfight is not what the current crisis is all about. It is about the spread of chemical weapons to more than a score of countries and their use by both sides in the Iraq-Iran war. It is about the evidence U.S. authorities supposedly have amassed that the Libyan plant, when fully operating, would have ample capacity to export chemical weapons supplies to other countries. And it is about the common interest of the large powers, especially the superpowers, to stop this menace by agreeing at last on a treaty that would outlaw chemical weapons as effectively as biological weapons were outlawed in 1975.

No ban can be airtight; verification problems are staggering. But international condemnation of chemical weapons was far better than indifference toward Colonel Gadhafi's latest blood-mingledness.

—The Baltimore Sun

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OPINION

A Treaty Banning Chemical Arms Is Needed

By Jonathan Power

BONN—The international conference on chemical weapons that starts Saturday in Paris can, if all goes well, lay the groundwork for a treaty outlawing these arms. That would make it much easier to politically isolate those countries which still believe chemical warfare is a viable option. And in today's precarious world, such a contribution is not to be sneezed at.

In practice, much of what needs to be done can be done without a treaty: an understanding between the major industrial powers, including the Soviet Union, to tighten their monitoring of the exports of chemicals and equipment, the sharing of intelligence on developments in the production of chemical weapons in the world at large and the use of serious sanctions against violators. Thus, Washington's decision last week to publicly embarrass the West German government for not keeping an eye on German companies doing business with Libya.

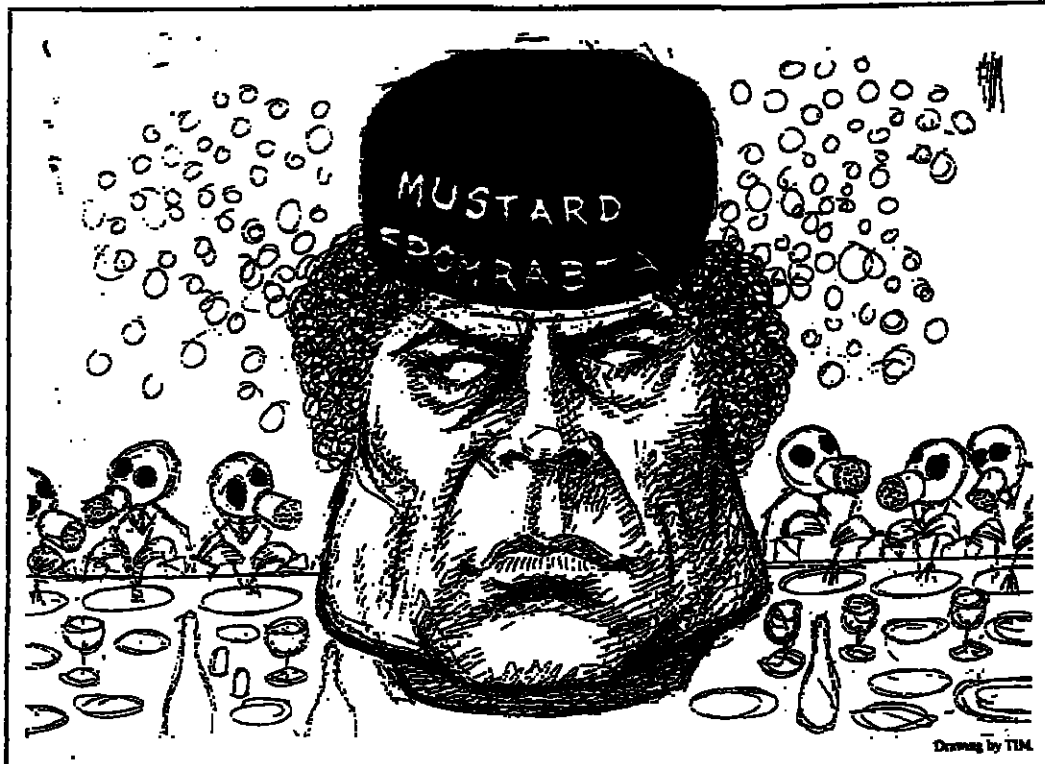
Moreover, a treaty could not make the verification and monitoring agreements foolproof. Despite Libya's drawing attention to itself by surrounding its "pharmaceutical factory" with anti-aircraft guns, a chemical weapons plant is all too easy to hide.

However, to conclude, as some have, that a treaty would be useless, even counterproductive, on the grounds that a bad treaty full of holes gives all arms treaties a bad name, is to miss out on the political impact of a serious international undertaking.

A treaty, if carefully negotiated, if solemnly agreed to and ratified, demands a far greater degree of political and emotional involvement than does a set of procedures worked out by diplomats and implemented by bureaucrats on, say, a fishing agreement.

A treaty, any treaty, rarely brings perfection—witness President Ronald Reagan's re-interpretation of what for years seemed sacrosanct, the anti-ballistic missile treaty. But a treaty does provide both a moral and a legal yardstick by which to pressure recalcitrants into line, as indeed Congress brought the Reagan administration into line over the ABM treaty.

Neither has the Nuclear Nonproliferation Act stopped China, Israel, India, Pakistan and, perhaps, South Africa from going nuclear. But it probably has stopped others, and



made the members of this group, except for China, realize that they can't, unlike the big powers, engage in nuclear diplomacy.

Moreover, it cannot be denied that the original protocol prohibiting first use but not possession of chemical weapons, which was negotiated in the wake of World War I's devastating use of chlorine and mustard gas, was a powerful influence in inhibiting the use of chemical weapons until their murderous employment by Iraq during the last years of its war with Iran.

Yet, chemical weapons are now a boom industry in many parts of the Third World. As recently as 1984, only the United States, the Soviet Union and France possessed stocks of chemical weapons. Now at least 10, maybe as many as 22, countries have acquired stockpiles. Sixty years of inhibition have been cast aside.

That is partly because of the increasing sophistication and cost of conventional arms and the relative cheapness of homemade chemical weapons. Partly it is because of the

even graver inhibitions on the use of nuclear weapons, and partly it is the concentration of authoritarian power, leaders invulnerable to public opinion, in most of the countries possessing chemical arms.

There now seem to be two ways of dealing with the problem, and the United States is pushing both. One is speeding up negotiations on writing a treaty. The other making it clear that anyone threatening to use such weapons faces a pre-emptive attack on its installations. Hence, Mr. Reagan's heavy hints that the United States might bomb Libya's factory.

Yet, without a treaty and a decision by the big powers to get rid of their own stocks, the second option looks decidedly illegal and aggressive. Given the stakes, something dramatic needs to be done in Paris to break the logjam in the negotiations.

If Mr. Reagan took a leaf from the book of Richard Nixon, he might have the answer. In 1969, President Nixon announced his unilateral decision to destroy the U.S. stockpiles of

biological weapons, bombs filled with highly infectious diseases that are even more deadly than chemical arms. Mr. Nixon was prompted not just by the universal abhorrence of these weapons but by their unpredictability, the fact that they could destroy only people and not tanks, planes and artillery, and, not least, by the fact that they blur the line between conventional and nuclear war.

All of which is very similar to the problems of chemical weapons. Mr. Nixon's decision brought the long stalled biological arms negotiations with Moscow to a speedy conclusion. And there's no reason to think that a unilateral U.S. move on chemical weapons would not have the same effect today.

Then, a pact between them completed, the superpowers would have more leverage to exert on the Third World countries. And, some legal claim to taking pre-emptive action if it was evident that there was an imminent danger to mankind.

International Herald Tribune

Something's Gone Terribly Wrong With Being 'Rich'

By Paul S. Hewitt

WASHINGTON—Upon reading a 51st editorial about the "widening gap between rich and poor in America," I finally realized that I was one of those "rich" folks who are glooming onto an even larger share of the economic pie, while less fortunate others are getting less and less. But the problem is, my wife and I don't feel rich—and this, I suspect, is why all these 1980s-era appeals for government intervention in the name of economic equality are increasingly unable to motivate voters like us.

My wife and I are baby boomers in our mid-30s. We are both professionals with masters degrees; our combined annual income this year will be about \$115,000. We have two children. My father, whose funds have been depleted by a lengthy illness, lives with us. By any measure of income distribution we are way up there in the top 5 percent of American families. Something is terribly wrong here.

Generational disadvantages skew every standard measure of well-being and make people like me instantly wary of anyone who would lump us in with the Rockefelleres. Essential things that our parents, and even our older brothers and sisters, could buy with a lot less money when they were our age, we can't afford, even though we're "rich."

Other trends make our future, and our children's, seem increasingly less secure, causing us to limit our standard of living so we can save more.

Many do it. I will try to be specific:

Housing: Inflation in housing prices, particularly in urban areas, has, with the rise in mortgage interest rates, virtually priced younger families out of most nice suburban neighborhoods. My folks bought the home in Oakland, California, where I grew up for \$28,000 in 1958—roughly \$113,000 in today's dollars. Their monthly payment, at 6 percent interest, was \$122. Today the house might sell for as much as \$700,000. With 20 percent down and a fixed-rate mortgage, my monthly payment would be about \$4,500. To qualify for such a large mortgage, our income would have to be well above

\$200,000. By contrast, my dad, who at the time was younger than I am now, qualified for his mortgage with an income of less than \$6,000.

Taxes: The share of income taken from the paychecks of younger workers is much higher now than it used to be, partly because the tax system is much more heavily weighted against the young. Consider Social Security taxes, now 36 percent of total federal revenues, up from 19 percent in 1968. My parents' payroll tax in 1958 was less than \$500—about \$2,000 in today's dollars. My wife and I will pay more than \$12,000 this year.

Education: I do not recall my parents ever being concerned about saving for my education. I received an undergraduate degree at U.C. Berkeley back when you could take all the courses you wanted for \$320 per quarter. With my part-time job making pizzas, my folks were able to get me through college without much sacrifice to their standard of living. I was recently shocked to learn that college costs for my 2-year-old daughter could exceed \$100,000 annually. Thus, my wife and I are busily socking away whatever we can so our kids don't have to mortgage their futures in order to get that necessary college degree.

Retirement: My wife and I realize that demography and slowing productivity growth will keep us from ever receiving the level of Social Security and Medicare benefits currently available to our folks. Considering how my over-large generation has bid up home prices, I shudder to think of what will happen when we start competing for nursing home beds and depending on a smaller younger generation to pay the bill. By that time, I suspect, people like us will be means-tested out of the system, and our main source of protection, until our assets run low, will be exorbitantly expensive insurance policies. So we save, and, unlike our parents, we live well below our income.

Careers: To pay the mortgage on our home and to save for our and our children's futures,

my wife and I feel we both must work. So we pay double the payroll tax of a single wage earner. We incur thousands of extra dollars a year in commuting and the other expenses associated with a second career.

My purpose here is not to whine about how hard it is to get by on \$115,000 per year. Our quality of life, by and large, is pretty good. We are aware of how much better off we are than most people our age, or younger, for whom the aforementioned hardships—particularly the saving part—must be far more daunting. My point is simply this: Classifying people like us as "rich" serves no constructive analytic or political end. And as long as liberal politicians, reporters and social scientists insist on ignoring the economic facts of our generational experience, we will gravitate increasingly to the Republican Party, which, for all its faults, at least seems willing to show compassion for the aspiring middle class.

I am sure I speak for a great many others when I say that we would not mind paying higher taxes, provided they were used for reducing the deficit, or for investment-oriented things like education, helping needy children and building roads. But I am tired of shelling out ever larger portions of my income to subsidize the leisure of 62-year-old "senior citizens" who live better than we do on a third of our income. I also resent members of "groups" such as veterans, agribusiness entrepreneurs and retired civil servants, and all those other perfectly well-off people who have obtained subsidies at my expense. Finally, most of us, I imagine, would welcome a tax system that rewarded savers a bit more.

If America's politicians and their "handlers" would factor these thoughts into their calculations for the next campaign, doubtless a few million baby boomers would appreciate it.

The writer is executive director of the Retirement Policy Institute and a co-founder of Americans for Generational Equity. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

Progress Has Been Made Toward Trade Disarmament

By James D. Robinson III

WASHINGTON—While Mikhail Gorbachev was at the United Nations in December talking military disarmament, most of the world's trade ministers were in Montreal trying to achieve commercial disarmament. Their forum was the midyear review of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or GATT, negotiations. While some have dismissed the talks as a failure because no "15" were actually dotted, no "15" were crossed and the United States and the European Community seemed at an impasse over agricultural trade, the truth is that real progress was made toward international commercial disarmament.

For one thing, there is growing consensus that if the trade weapons that encourage trade conflict are defused, this in itself will create a better environment for peace and prosperity based on economic growth in the developed and developing nations.

A good start in this direction was made in Montreal, where the ministers saw eye to eye on negotiating frameworks for 11 of the 15 major issues under discussion. Agreements were tentatively reached on services, tropical products, dispute settlement and functioning of GATT, while matters such as agricultural subsidies, intellectual property, textiles and safeguards remain to be resolved.

These achievements are particularly noteworthy because the Uruguay Round, launched in 1986 and scheduled to last until 1990, is a far more ambitious undertaking than the seven previous trade rounds. Goals include a major and overdue effort to strengthen the power and machinery of the GATT organization; the expansion of its rules to new areas such as services, investment and intellectu-

al property (patents, copyrights, etc.); and further gains on trade in goods than those achieved earlier.

The major sticking point in Montreal was the U.S.-EC struggle over whether, when and how to reduce or eliminate trade-distorting agricultural programs. In the final hours, a stalemate developed, and several Latin American countries insisted that all the agreements so far reached remain linked to those not yet resolved. As a result, none will be put into effect until at least April, when senior trade officials will meet to take another crack at working out a compromise on agriculture.

While an extremely difficult issue, the stalemate on agriculture should not be allowed to obscure the many real achievements of Montreal. For one, after two years of negotiations, the ministers arrived with an agenda barely conceivable five years ago. The agreements they reached were remarkable and will serve as the foundation for the final accords in 1990.

For example, the breakthrough on services lays out a timetable for continued negotiation in 1989, as well as procedures for determining how different services will be covered in the final agreement. Other agreements covered improvements in the GATT dispute settlement mechanism, the establishment of a trade policy review mechanism and the elimination of barriers to trade in tropical products, an issue of key importance to many developing nations.

The meeting also showed the notable degree to which the developing countries have committed themselves to these negotiations and to playing a greater role in the trading system.

But the lesson of Montreal is that the will to succeed is there. With leadership from the heads of government and their trade ministers, there is reason to believe international commercial disarmament can be achieved.

The writer, who is chairman and chief executive officer of American Express Co. and chairman of the U.S. Advisory Committee on Trade Negotiations, was a member of the U.S. delegation in Montreal. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: News at a Glance

LONDON—The *Pall Mall Gazette*, which has long been known as about the liveliest daily in Great Britain, has inaugurated the New Year by a "new departure." The journal now consists of eight sheets, each double the size of the old ones, with three columns to the page in fine large type. The British news reading public want news, and they want that news quickly. They want to know also at a glance what to read and what not to read. The *Pall Mall* has felt and answered the public pulse. Every news item is headed with a title telling what the article contains. The *Pall Mall* is selling like hot cakes.

1914: The Stolen Will

NEW YORK—A unique law suit will probably be brought in the U.S. Supreme Court shortly by the State of Virginia against Mr. J. P. Morgan, in an effort to recover from him the will of Martha Washington, wife of the first President of the United States, which

Now Heard, The PLO's Real Arafat

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—Consider the following sequence of events.

1. On Dec. 15, Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, renounces terrorism. Within hours, the United States announces it is ready to talk with the PLO.

2. On Dec. 29, Elias Frej, mayor of Bethlehem and one of the most respected Arab officials in the West Bank, suggests a one-year truce in the *intifada*, the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, provided Israel releases about 2,000 Palestinian prisoners. The Israelis quietly make it known they are ready to talk about the deal—secretly.

3. On Jan. 2, Mr. Arafat broadcasts a murder threat: "Any Palestinian leader who proposes an end to the *intifada* exposes himself to the bullets of his own people and endangers his life. The PLO will know how to deal with him."

4. On Jan. 3, Mayor Frej withdraws his suggestion and says it is up to the PLO to make all decisions. He decides it is best not to be seen for a little while.

In this episode lies the answer to questions that puzzle so many people around the world who are not hostile to Israel: Why does the Israeli government, including conservative and liberal members, refuse to follow the U.S. lead and negotiate now with the PLO? After all, if you are looking for an end to a conflict, isn't it logical to talk with your enemy? And isn't the PLO supported by most Palestinians? And if Israel will not talk with the PLO, is there any hope for a solution?

The Arafat murder threat against the mayor of Bethlehem shows that the PLO still relies on terrorism, not only against Israelis but against any Palestinian who dares step out of line and make an independent suggestion for dealing practically with the Israelis.

The uprising in the West Bank has troubled Israelis deeply and cost the country support abroad. But the mayor of Bethlehem apparently believed, as do other Palestinians, that as long as the uprising continues, the chances for dealing with the Israeli government will be zero. Governments rarely negotiate during insurrections, unless they face defeat.

The threat to the mayor is totally in line with a policy the PLO began when it was founded in 1964: to use terror to ensure that no other organization or movement has a chance to build support among Palestinians opposed to Israeli occupation, but who might favor a solution not based on the PLO and its covenant. The covenant calls for elimination of the Israeli state.

The PLO might not have a monopoly if Palestinians had a decent period without PLO terror. Terror has been an essential weapon of the PLO—against Israelis at home and abroad, against Palestinians, against non-Israeli Jews in foreign synagogues and against American and other Western planes, ships and embassies. And as long as Palestinians, and other Westerners, sometimes took "credit" and sometimes blamed PLO groups he said he could not control. Assuming for the moment he really cannot control all the PLO terrorists, why on earth should the Israeli government recognize Mr. Arafat and his uncontrollable PLO as its negotiating partner?

The Arafat murder threat also shows why so many Israeli officials pay more attention to what the PLO says to Palestinians and other Arabs than to what it says to American diplomats in Geneva or American Jews in Stockholm. In broadcasts and interviews aimed at Palestinians and other Arabs, PLO spokesmen make it plain that the establishment of a small Palestinian state is only the first step toward a much larger state in what is now Israel.

Not only Israelis believe the PLO has yet to put terrorism behind it. King Hussein of Jordan is not taking any chances, either. The PLO tried to kill him before. He now would try again if he suggests Israeli-Jordanian talks about a union between parts of the West Bank and his own largely Palestinian country—an idea he once thought entirely sensible.

One day that may be the solution, because it is ethically and strategically logical. Yitzhak Shamir and other members of Israel's Likud party, who are reluctant to give up any territory, are not fond of the idea. But they do not kill Israelis who suggest it.

The United States decided to deal with the PLO on the basis of Mr. Arafat's word that the PLO renounced terrorism and any hopes of eliminating Israel—without waiting one day for proof. The murder threat by Yasser Arafat helps answer the question of why Israel declines to take the same step and risk its existence.

The New York Times

was stolen from the records of Fairfax County, Virginia, during the Civil War.

1939: 14 Die in Invasion

BUDAPEST—Using artillery and armored cars, Czechoslovak troops and Ukrainian irregulars today (Jan. 6) attacked the Hungarian border town of Munkacs, but were finally driven back across the frontier in a fierce counter-attack in which nine Hungarians and five Czechoslovak soldiers were slain. Commenting on the circumstances which led to the incident, the Hungarian official news agency says: "The attack, which was not only directed against Hungary, but against Germany and Italy which made the frontier award at the Vienna Conference, was planned secretly and was prepared by an unprecedented press and radio campaign in Czechoslovakia." The incident was caused by vigorous Hungarian representations at Prague, and Hungarian government sources tonight declared that it was "settled."

ARTS / LEISURE

Early Soviet Art and a Joint U.S.-Russian Publishing Venture

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK—A highly unusual book is making its debut on the shelves of up-market bookshops in Manhattan. As Paul Gottlieb, the man who pulled all the strings on the U.S. side, puts it, "This is the first American-Soviet joint venture in publishing," with Harry N. Abrams, Inc., of which he is the editor in chief and publisher, and Sovetskoye Khudozhnik, the Soviet art book publishing company, as partners. Its inside story as told by Gottlieb fits well into the *perestroika* age and is even more surprising than the book itself.

The long personal saga of which it is the upshot points up the role of the human factor without which "Soviet Art: 1920s-

SOURIN MELIKIAN

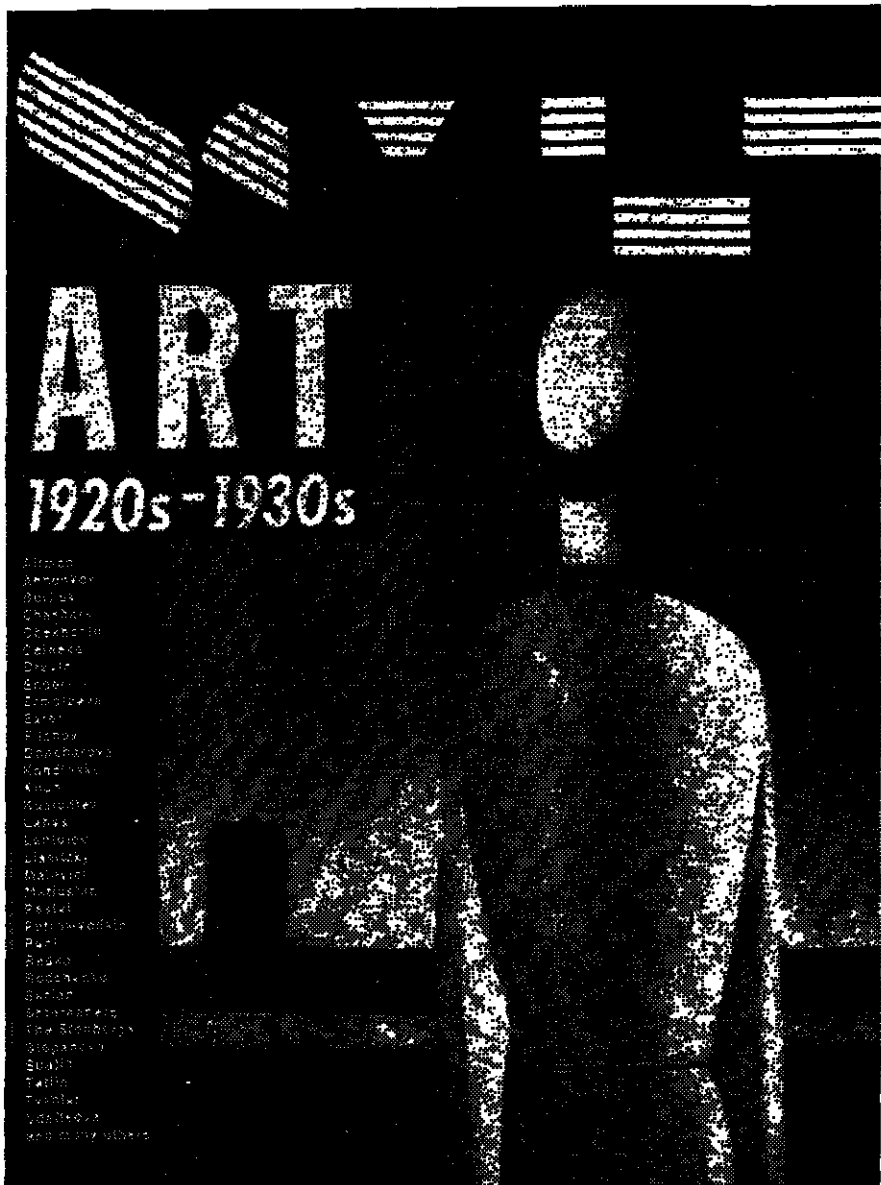
1930s" would never have seen the light of day—at least not in that form. There is after all no cogent reason why an art volume that is in effect the catalogue of an exhibition at the Russian Museum in Leningrad should be produced by a New York publisher, no matter how sympathetic and nimble-minded.

One can see at a glance the attraction to a New Yorker. The finely designed volume with its trendy title in bold red and white lettering in Bauhaus-Art Deco-ish taste is as original in form as it is in content. Even to art professionals it will come, in the main, as one long succession of visual surprises.

It begins with the cover and the picture it carries, a highly stylized bust of a man seen from the back looking at a landscape reduced to geometrical colored bands, except for a tiny house. Few would be able to place this work, done by Kazimir Malevich in 1928-1932, the early Stalin years of which the avant-garde is virtually unknown outside the Soviet Union and was inaccessible to all but a chosen few in its own home until the 1988 exhibition.

There are greater surprises inside. Amid much that is derivative or weak—Ivan Vladimirov's "The Photographer's Visit" is kitch done with a broad brush—one stumbles at intervals upon works that look like New York creations of the 1960s except that they were painted four decades earlier.

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Paul Gottlieb with Vladimir Gorianov, left, of Sovetskoye Khudozhnik, and Mikhail Aniskin, creative director, the partners on "Soviet Art: 1920s-1930s." Left, the cover.

from top to bottom with paintings and drawings by early 20th-century Russian artists, and at folders where more were stacked—running to thousands of items, no exact count has ever been produced. Some represented unsuspected aspects of the oeuvre of well-known artists such as Olga Rozanova's entitled green stripes coming down a broad expanse of pinkish white—it could have been painted in New York in 1965 and still have looked revolutionary. So could have Alexander Rodchenko's "oval hanging construction" of about 1920. They made a deep impression on the American. He was determined to do something about it in his field, although he was not quite sure in what form. Events soon gave him the nudge.

For years, Costakis had been enjoying the good life, thanks largely to the protection of Ekaterina Furzeva, then the minister of culture. He bought what he wanted and did quite a bit of reselling, and was even allowed in 1973 to stage a traveling exhibition of some of his pieces in American museums. Then, in 1974, things started going awry. His apartment was broken into. In a 1976 replay of this "robbery," hundreds of works by Ivan Klyun, Ljubov Popova and others disappeared, many resurfacing later in the Western auction market, as Frederick Starr recounts in his introduction to "The George Costakis Collection," which Gottlieb eventually published.

A month after the second "robbery," all his drawings and sketches of the avant-garde of the 1950s, plus some major icons, were neatly removed from his dacha at Bakovka, which was then turned. Costakis got the message. He embarked on a complex negotiation involving the "donation" of a large

So when a junior member of Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga, the Soviet organization concerned with international books, approached Gottlieb in a corridor at the Frankfurt International Book Fair, whispering, "We are going to have an art exhibition of the 1920s and 1930s in Leningrad. Would you like to do the catalogue?" the incredulous publisher cheerfully acquiesced. In June 1987, while attending a meeting at the Aurora publishers in Leningrad, he asked how matters stood over the avant-garde exhibition. Someone replied, "Why don't you call Vladimir Leshin," who was then the director of the Russian Museum.

The American publisher had met Leshin at the time of "Impressionists From the Hermitage Museum," the first big exhibition sent from Russia to the United States under the Reagan administration. He went to see him and suddenly everything went very fast. Yes, the exhibition was on the cards, the museum had an agreement with Sovetskoye Khudozhnik about the catalogue. Gottlieb should call them.

Within months, an agreement unprecedented in every respect was signed by Abrams and Sovetskoye Khudozhnik. The Soviets were to provide the text, the illustrations and the design. The Americans would edit the text in its English version, produce the books and retain exclusive copyright outside the Soviet Union. At Gottlieb's insistence it was stipulated that the printing would be done in Finland where high quality paper unavailable in the Soviet Union could be found. The first printing included 15,000 copies in Russian, 37,000 in English, of which 9,000 were printed for the Penguin imprint in England, 10,000 in German for Hoffman und Campe in Hamburg, and several thousand in English for Meulenhoff/Landshoff in Amsterdam. At the opening of the exhibition on Nov. 4, Gottlieb gave a speech, in Russian, needless to say.

But, the publisher comments, the most extraordinary aspect was the way in which collaboration proceeded on the production, both the scenes. The talented designer Mikhail Aniskin was in constant touch with the production division at Abrams. One day, Gottlieb recalls, he did not like something. "I said: why don't you come over here and see for yourself? Get me a visa, Aniskin quipped back. I did within four days and I even got one for Vladimir Gorianov [the head of Sovetskoye Khudozhnik]. They came." These were unthinkable moves in pre-Gorbachev days. Gottlieb comments, "You did not call people on trans-Atlantic calls. Every step was carefully pre-ordained."

In the Soviet Union, the first printing book was sold out. Within two weeks, the Soviets went to press for another 40,000 copies. What next?

The publisher flashes a satisfied smile and suavely concludes, "It's a beginning. We are opening windows, we have a lot of new material to look at with fresh eyes from both sides."

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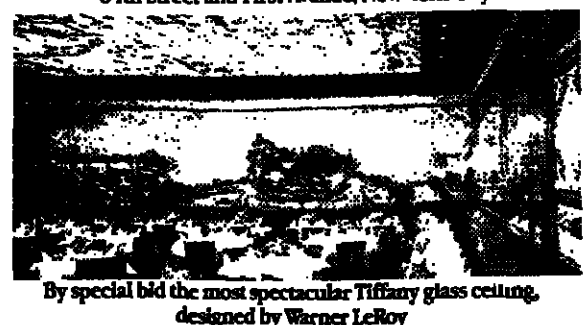
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Chinese Clamor for Cha's Tales of Chivalry and Kung-Fu

By Sheryl WuDunn
New York Times Service

HONG KONG — To Chinese readers, he is virtually a one-man literary movement, more a genre than an author, his 36 novels of chivalry and romance mesmerizing both Chinese peasants and foreign academics alike.

Ten million copies of his novels have been sold in China since 1985, and across the strait in Taiwan, sales have exceeded half a million in each of the last two years. Yet Louis Cha, known to readers by his pen name, Jin Yong, has not written a book in 16 years.

A fit 64-year-old with an easy smile, Cha faces a problem similar to one of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's. Just as Sherlock Holmes's creator was unable to escape from his eager fans, who urged him to write more about his detective, so Cha finds that his public clamors for his novels about chivalrous

knights who are fearsome kung-fu fighters.

As a result Cha may soon bow to his readers, as Jin Yong, pick up the pen he laid down in 1972. But if he does, his audience may not find the same kind of knight-errant romances to which they have become addicted.

"I'm getting old, and my imagination is not the same as it was in my younger days," said Cha, who has lived in Hong Kong since he left Shanghai in 1949. "Perhaps I will try a new style. I can't dedicate my life to my fans. Thirty-six volumes are quite enough for them to read."

An English translation of a short story, "The Flying Fox and the Snowy Mountain," is to be published in 1990; the Institute of Literature at the Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing has chosen his works as the topic of its first symposium on an expatriate Chinese



Louis Cha: 36 tales of romance.

writer in the spring, and scholars at universities in the United States, Taiwan, China and Hong Kong are

taking a more serious look at his works.

"His literary style has grace," said Dong Naibin, director of the Institute of Literature in Beijing. "His works are vivid and enchanting."

"It's a complete world he has created, which is part fantasy and part product of the traditional Chinese culture," said John M. Minford, a professor at the University of Auckland in New Zealand. "You come across a lot of the weird and the wonderful in his novels."

For the most part, Cha has a special appeal to Chinese youths, who devour his kung-fu novels as they have Bruce Lee movies. But if Cha writes in a new genre, it will not be to shed his association with romances that drip with love, sex and violence in search of a higher class of literature.

In fact, he says he uses the mar-

tial arts as a literary device to express deeper ramifications of power and corruption. His heroic riders may somewhat off horses, their spears may pierce an evil monk or the neck of a flying wild goose. But more important, they are entwined in relationships of love, friendship and familial piety, and their tales do not always end happily.

Cha's historical settings stretch back through the Ming and Sung dynasties to the Tang era of A.D. 618 to 906. His works have their place in the traditional genre of China's knight-errant literature, and his writing is sometimes obscure and symbolic and beautiful, which makes translation difficult.

His last 16 years have hardly been dry. Cha is active in Hong Kong politics and sits on the committee drafting the laws that will govern Hong Kong when it reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

He also manages and owns 80

percent of Ming Pao, a Chinese-language daily newspaper.

Cha will not disclose the extent of his wealth; he simply says he has made more money than he can spend.

This year, he donated more than \$1 million to Hong Kong University, which represented a big step from his early days as a copy editor for the literary supplement of a Shanghai newspaper.

When the serial writer at the newspaper ended his novel and resigned, Cha was asked to fill in temporarily. That mandate ended many years and many serialized novels later, in 1972.

His works did not appear in book form until 1981 but soon were appearing in bookstores as far away as Chinatown in New York.

He stopped writing after completing what some critics regard as his best novel, "Tale of the Sacrifi-

cial Deer," about the personality cult of an emperor intent on ruling all of China.

At the time, China was undergoing the Cultural Revolution. Cha, hostile to the government, acknowledged that his novels and editorials at the time expressed his political attitudes: "I attacked worship of the individual."

As a result, publication of his work was banned in China and did not resume until 1984.

His own reading list runs from John Locke to Jungian psychology to classical Chinese texts, but he says his belief in Buddhism — he has been a practicing Buddhist for a dozen years — has curbed his appetite for books.

"To read more is a handicap," Cha said. "It is better to keep your own mind free and to not let the thinking of others interfere with your own free thinking."

Pogo and His Buddies Return to Comics

By Michael Kernan
Washington Post Service

IS the world ready for Pogo again?

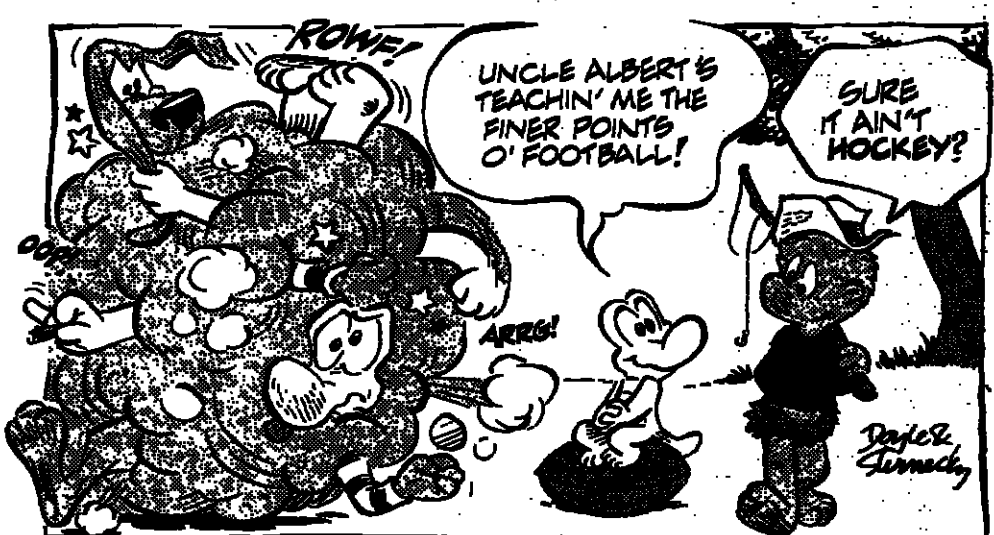
History's most talkative possum was last heard from in July 1975, two years after the death of his cartoonist creator, Walt Kelly.

Now a couple of young men, abetted by Kelly's widow, Selby, and approved by all six heirs from the artist's three marriages, are bringing Pogo back, and also Albert the Alligator, Churchy La Poudre, Howland Owl, Miz Beaver, Deacon Muskrat, Molster Mole, Congressman Frog, Grundoon, Pup Dog and other famous nonpersons from Okefenokee Swamp.

The new strip starts Sunday in almost 250 newspapers across the United States. That compares to the 450 that Pogo enjoyed at its peak. "Peak" is the word, too. Pogo ran for president three times. In 1952 he started a riot at Harvard in which 28 students were booked. His dialogue was investigated by the FBI, which was sure it must have a secret meaning. He made Bartlett's with his deathless line, "We have met the enemy, and he is us."

It was "Pogo," along with a select group of humans, that helped sink Joseph McCarthy, the inventor of McCarthyism, with a mordant lampoon of the senator, a polecat named Simple J. Malarkey. Actually the anthropomorphic marsupial has died three times so far. Kelly, a survivor of the Disney Studios animation staff, started him in 1941 in "Animal Comics," a comic book that lasted only a few issues and is probably priceless today. He tried again in 1948 in a strip in the New York Star, which collapsed after seven months.

Finally in 1949 the Hall Syndicate leaped in where the big syndicators feared to tread, and "Pogo" was headed for glory.



One of the jokes was that the boats had names, which often changed from panel to panel. Like the Joseph P. Mastrangelo, named for a friend of Kelly's who happened to be an artist for the Boston Globe.

That was the kind of smash bologna you found in "Pogo." Ask even the most obsessive fans, the ones who bought all the reprint books and the Pogo mobiles, to recall some memorable gags, and they just tilt their heads and frown at the ceiling.

Here's one: A couple of characters are standing around and one of them sees vultures overhead. "Vultures!" he cries. "Look alive!" That wasn't even the punchline. That was in the second panel. There was no punchline.

It was something more than gags that made millions of people shape their lives, or at least their breakfasts, around the ritual reading of

the strip. It was the inherent cuteness of the animals, with their Disneyesque faces and their general fuzziness. It was a sweetness.

And that came straight from the foy, rollicking Kelly, a moon-faced man who hated his first name and had to be called Kelly, a cultivated man who composed songs and spoke eight languages including Joycean. He delighted in puns and wordplay, dismantling phrases to produce new meanings, such as "new clear horroscasts" for "nuclear holocausts."

So here come these kids from the University of Illinois, a writer named Larry Doyle and the left-handed artist Neal Sternecky. They did a cartoon together in high school, later produced an animal strip for the university's Daily Illini. Doyle, 30, was a medical reporter for United Press International, and Sternecky, 27, an

advertising art director before the Kelly people found them.

They think they can make the magic happen again. "We're not trying to think like Kelly or draw exactly the way he did," Doyle says right away. "We want to create the same world he created."

Adds Sternecky: "It might not be as funny, but at least it'll be beautiful. Kelly's drawings seem like they're animated, they seem to move. You can tell how much they weigh, what they would feel like."

The creators will have — they already have — Selby Kelly looking over their shoulders. She has to approve the strips, which will start with the old characters and may or may not later add new ones, not counting of course the occasional political figure. "We may do Oliver North," Doyle says. "We don't know. Depends if he lasts."

Or if their Pogo does.

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	150.00	149.00	149.00	+1/4
AT&T	130.00	129.00	129.00	+1/4
General	120.00	119.00	119.00	+1/4
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1/4
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1/4
AT&T	90.00	89.00	89.00	+1/4
AT&T	80.00	79.00	79.00	+1/4
AT&T	70.00	69.00	69.00	+1/4
AT&T	60.00	59.00	59.00	+1/4
AT&T	50.00	49.00	49.00	+1/4

Market Sales

NYSE a.m. volume	NYSE p.m. volume	NYSE total volume
174,000,000	174,000,000	348,000,000
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume
NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume	NYSE adv. volume

NYSE Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	+0.65
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65

Friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	1,280.00
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00

NASDAQ Index

Close	Chg.	Week	Month
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	1,280.00
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	150.00	149.00	149.00	+1/4
AT&T	130.00	129.00	129.00	+1/4
General	120.00	119.00	119.00	+1/4
AT&T	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1/4
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1/4
AT&T	90.00	89.00	89.00	+1/4
AT&T	80.00	79.00	79.00	+1/4
AT&T	70.00	69.00	69.00	+1/4
AT&T	60.00	59.00	59.00	+1/4
AT&T	50.00	49.00	49.00	+1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Close	Chg.
1,281.15	1,280.00
Composite	1,281.15
Industries	1,281.15
Finance	1,281.15
Utilities	1,281.15
Transportation	1,281.15
Real Estate	1,281.15
Commodities	1,281.15
Energy	1,281.15
Metals	1,281.15

NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	1,280.00
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Buy	Sell	*Svlt
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	1,280.00	+0.65
Indus	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	+0.65
Transp	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	+0.65
Comp	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	+0.65

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	+0.65
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65

NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	1,280.00
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
1,281.15	1,280.00	1,280.00	+0.65
Composite	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Industries	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Finance	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Utilities	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Transportation	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Real Estate	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Commodities	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Energy	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65
Metals	1,281.15	1,280.00	+0.65

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Dow Hits Post-Collapse High

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed higher Friday on the New York Stock Exchange in moderate trading as institutions renewed a two-day-old buying spree and pushed the key market barometer to its highest closing level since the 1987 collapse.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 12.86 points Thursday, advanced 3.75 to close at 2,194.29. It was the second time this week the blue-chip index posted its highest closing level since the market collapsed on Oct. 19, 1987. For the week, the index rose 25.72 points.

Advances led declines by almost a 2 to 1 margin. Volume totaled 161.33 million shares, down from the 174.04 million traded Thursday.

Broader-market indicators also advanced. The NYSE composite index rose 0.47 of a point to close at 157.96. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.66 to 280.67. The price of an average share gained 10 cents.

Analysts said the performance Friday was an extension of buying momentum led by institutions that drove prices sharply higher in the last two sessions.

Supporting the market, they said, was renewed strength in the dollar. It was a sharp increase in the dollar Wednesday, fueled by the downing of two Libyan jets by U.S. Navy fighters, that initially helped stocks out of Tuesday's slump.

The recent advance in prices fell under what has become known as the "January effect," a

tendency by stocks, particularly secondary issues, to move higher at the start of the year.

The rally came amid renewed concerns about inflation and the future of interest rates. Recent economic reports, including one showing surprisingly strong December retail sales, suggested the economy was growing at a robust rate, raising fears the Federal Reserve would raise interest rates.

Those concerns, however, were eased somewhat Friday after the Labor Department said the civilian unemployment rate in December fell to 3.3 percent from 3.4 percent in November.

RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up 1 1/2 to 93 1/2. Banking sources said major Japanese commercial banks were still undecided Friday about a request by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. for as much as \$5 billion in high-risk loans to help finance its takeover of RJR Nabisco. But the sources said the banks were likely to be responsive to the request for the loans from Kohlberg Kravis because high returns were expected.

Burlington Resources followed, up 1 1/4 to 36 1/4. Maytag was third, up 1/4 to 20 1/4. AT&T rose 1/4 to 28 1/4. IBM fell 1/4 to 121 1/4. Among other blue chips, USX rose 1/4 to 31. General Electric ended unchanged at 44 1/4. Sears rose 1/4 to 41 1/4. General Motors rose 1/4 to 85 1/4 and Union Carbide fell 1/4 to 26 1/4.

The Amex Market Value index rose 1.98 points to close at 311.40. The price of an average share closed at 31.40.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.
150.00	149.00	IBM	3.00	4.1	12.8	150.00	149.00	149.00	+1/4
130.00	129.00	AT&T	2.00	3.5	11.5	130.00	129.00	129.00	+1/4
120.00	119.00	General	1.00	3.2	11.2	120.00	119.00	119.00	+1/4
110.00	109.00	AT&T	1.00	3.0	11.0	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1/4
100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	2.8	10.8	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1/4
90.00	89.00	AT&T	1.00	2.6	10.6	90.00	89.00	89.00	+1/4
80.00	79.00	AT&T	1.00	2.4	10.4	80.00	79.00	79.00	+1/4
70.00	69.00	AT&T	1.00	2.2	10.2	70.00	69.00	69.00	+1/4
60.00	59.00	AT&T	1.00	2.0	10.0	60.00	59.00	59.00	+1/4
50.00	49.00	AT&T	1.00	1.8	9.8	50.00	49.00	49.00	+1/4

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150.00	149.00	IBM	3.00	4.1	12.8	150.00	149.00	149.00	+1/4
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120.00	119.00	General	1.00	3.2	11.2	120.00	119.00	119.00	+1/4
110.00	109.00	AT&T	1.00	3.0	11.0	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1/4
100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	2.8	10.8	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1/4
90.00	89.00	AT&T	1.00	2.6	10.6	90.00	89.00	89.00	+1/4
80.00	79.00	AT&T	1.00	2.4	10.4	80.00	79.00	79.00	+1/4
70.00	69.00	AT&T	1.00	2.2	10.2	70.00	69.00	69.00	+1/4
60.00	59.00	AT&T	1.00	2.0	10.0	60.00	59.00	59.00	+1/4
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100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	2.8	10.8	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1/4
90.00	89.00	AT&T	1.00	2.6	10.6	90.00	89.00	89.00	+1/4
80.00	79.00	AT&T	1.00	2.4	10.4	80.00	79.00	79.00	+1/4
70.00	69.00	AT&T	1.00	2.2	10.2	70.00	69.00	69.00	+1/4
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100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	2.8	10.8	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1/4
90.00	89.00	AT&T	1.00	2.6	10.6	90.00	89.00	89.00	+1/4
80.00	79.00	AT&T	1.00	2.4	10.4	80.00	79.00	79.00	+1/4
70.00	69.00	AT&T	1.00	2.2	10.2	70.00	69.00	69.00	+1/4
60.00	59.00	AT&T	1.00	2.0	10.0	60.00	59.00	59.00	+1/4
50.00	49.00	AT&T	1.00	1.8	9.8	50.00	49.00	49.00	+1/4

12 Month High

Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices as to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

High Low Stock Price Yld PE Div High Low Stock Price Yld PE Div

(Continued)

High Low Stock Price Yld PE Div High Low Stock Price Yld PE Div

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Murdoch Wins Battle for Collins

Reuters

LONDON — William Collins PLC accepted Friday a takeover bid from Rupert Murdoch, ending a battle for the Glasgow-based publishing house that began in 1981.

Mr. Murdoch's News International PLC said that the Collins board had agreed to recommend its offer, which values the publisher at £403 million (\$725 million), to its shareholders.

But, apparently to save off a threatened revolt by some top Collins authors, News International provided assurances about the publisher's editorial independence, saying Collins would operate autonomously within the News group.

The Collins board accepted the offer after News International announced that it had accumulated 45.4 percent of Collins voting shares and 20.3 percent of nonvoting shares on the stock market.

News International, the newspaper and magazine publishing group, first gained a major stake in Collins after a 1981 takeover attempt.

Some of Collins's most successful authors, including the travel writer Eric Newby and the thriller writer Hammond Innes, have expressed concern about a Murdoch takeover. The writer Ken Follet said earlier that he might break his contract with Collins.

But news of the takeover terms Friday played some worries. Mr. Newby said, "If they are going to remain autonomous and not have sweeping changes in the way of running things, then of course it would be mad to go away."

The company owns the Fontana, Gem and Flamingo names.

News International said it plans to develop and expand Collins's businesses worldwide. "News recognizes the importance in the development of Collins of the strength of its relationships with its authors," News International said.

Hyundai Leader Visits Soviet Union for Talks

Agence France-Presse

SEOUL — Chung Se Yang, chairman of Hyundai Corp., left Seoul for Moscow on Friday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Mr. Chung, 73, is scheduled to talk with Soviet officials on possible economic cooperation between the two countries at a nongovernmental level. He said he was particularly interested in discussing Siberian development of such industries as coal mining and undersea natural gas and forestry.

Chase Trims Operations In London

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Chase Manhattan Equities, a Chase Manhattan Corp. unit, said Friday it would withdraw from some London share-trading operations and cut 135 jobs here. It joins a growing list of firms that have pulled out of London since the 1987 stock market collapse.

Chase said volume and returns were too small and it would withdraw from market making in British equities.

But it would keep its ability to underwrite new issues on the London stock market and would continue making markets in Euro-currencies and British government bonds, or gilts.

"The decision was based on an analysis of the prospects for achieving an adequate return on investment given anticipated volume levels and the increased capacity on the London Stock Exchange," said Paul Brandon, Chase Manhattan Equities capital markets and foreign exchange executive.

He said Chase's British equities business had after-tax losses in 1987 and 1988.

There has been a net loss of more than 2,000 jobs in London's financial district since the collapse.

On Wednesday, the stockbrokerage Security Pacific Hore Goven said it would cut 140 jobs.

(Reuters, AP)

Andersen Is Set To Restructure

Reuters

CHICAGO — Arthur Andersen & Co. said its partners agreed Friday to restructure the company and to create new audit and management information consulting units.

It said the plan called for operating areas in the Americas; in Europe, the Middle East and Africa; and in the Asia/Pacific region.

It also envisioned a board that would include four partners from the Americas, three from Europe and two from the Asia/Pacific region.

LVMH Battle Lifts Shares Sharply

Reuters

PARIS — A battle appeared to be underway Friday for control of LVMH Moët-Hennessy-Louis Vuitton, the French luxury goods firm, as the company's stock price soared to a record high on the Paris Bourse in heavy buying.

It was not known who might be seeking control of the company. But at least two firms said they had been buying LVMH shares, company sources indicated.

One was Financière Agache, whose chairman is Bernard Arnault. The company has a 37.4 percent stake in LVMH through its 60-percent stake in Jacques Rober, a holding company. Guinness PLC, the Anglo-Irish brewer, holds the remaining 40 percent stake in Jacques Rober.

Banque Indosuez of France bought shares of LVMH on Thursday on the London Stock Exchange. A spokesman for the bank said that the purchases were neither on Indosuez's own account nor on behalf of Guinness, which it advises in France. He declined to give further details.

In trading Friday, the price of LVMH shares rose to a record close of 4,700 French francs (\$765), up 663 francs. This followed a heavy buying Thursday, when the stock rose 595 francs.

The equity capital of LVMH consists of 11.1 million shares, which have more than doubled in price in the last year.

At the same time, however, market sources said Financière Agache may not have spurred the wave of buying, and pointed to the Vuitton family, which controls 14 percent of the company, as a possible buyer.

But on Thursday night, Financière Agache said in a statement that it had an agreement with shareholders in the Moët and Vuitton families to sell shares only to each other.

The accord would seem designed to discourage any outsider's attempt to take over the company since between them the two groups have potential control, according to the Paris business daily, La Tribune de l'Expansion.

Meanwhile, in a statement Thursday, LVMH predicted that its 1988 group net profit would increase by about 50 percent. Net profit in 1987 was 1.3 billion francs.

Mr. Arnault, 39, is one of Europe's fast-rising corporate stars and is owner of the Christian Dior and Christian Lacroix fashion house. He reportedly is seeking control of Dior's perfume operations, which are part of LVMH.

At the annual meeting of Financière Agache in June, Mr. Arnault said that his goal was to have the world's largest luxury group within 10 years.

LVMH was formed in June 1987 when Louis Vuitton merged with Moët-Hennessy to form the world's largest luxury conglomerate.

The chairman of Vuitton, Henri Racamier, and the chairman of Moët-Hennessy, Alain Chevalier, soon clashed over corporate strategy. Mr. Arnault's entrance as the major shareholder fueled internal feuding.

Mr. Arnault needs the support of either Mr. Racamier or Mr. Chevalier to take control of LVMH, although it is unclear whether he would be able to gain the confidence of either.

LVMH brands include Moët et Chandon and Veuve Clicquot champagnes, Hennessy and Fine cognacs, Louis Vuitton luggage and Dior and Givenchy perfumes.

Colombia in which Renault holds a 49.8 percent share.

Toyota executives described the report as "completely wrong."

Toyota executives put the company's research into the European market in the context of a worldwide expansion of its production outside Japan, notably in North America and Asia.

An official said Europe was the "most important area still to be decided."

"We've been looking at a lot of alternatives, and Renault, theoretically, could be one of them," said Masao Minoura, a Toyota spokesman. "We don't have 1992 particularly in mind, but European protectionism is clearly worsening. That is the main consideration."

Reflecting fears that the unification of the European Community could lead to Europe-wide protection for such "strategic industries as autos and electronics, Japanese carmakers have moved quickly to establish production facilities in Britain and on the Continent.

Toyota Foresees No Venture With Renault

Reuters

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp., the only major Japanese automaker without a European production base, refuted Friday reports that it would sign a production agreement with Renault, the French auto giant, within the next few months.

Company officials said, however, that the No. 1 Japanese carmaker was conducting feasibility studies with a view to securing a foothold in Europe. Japanese automakers have been among the heaviest investors in European production facilities, ahead of the 1992 plan for economic integration.

It was recently reported that Toyota would conclude an agreement with Renault as early as March, under which it would produce 100,000 passenger cars yearly at Renault's plant in France, and a much smaller number of four-wheel-drive vehicles at a plant in

Colombia in which Renault holds a 49.8 percent share.

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Nissan Motor Corp. is producing passenger cars at an independent plant in Britain. It also owns a controlling stake in Motor Iberica SA, a Spanish maker of agricultural equipment.

Nissan is awaiting a decision by the European Commission on whether it can export cars from Britain to France, which have different regulations governing the local content of cars produced by foreign companies.

Honda Motor Corp. has a production agreement with the Austin Rover group in Britain.

Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., which makes the Subaru passenger car, is scaling back plans to produce in Europe.

Toyota's presence in Europe is currently limited to a production agreement with Volkswagen AG, under which it is to produce 15,000 light pickup trucks annually at a VW plant in Hannover.

Nintendo Sues Atari as Court Battle Grows

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The video games giant Nintendo of America, a unit of Japan's Nintendo Co., has zapped Atari Games Corp. with a countersuit designed to prevent it making games for the Nintendo system.

The suit, filed in U.S. District Court in San Francisco on Thursday, is the latest shot in a battle for sales in the \$2 billion market that is dominated by Nintendo.

Atari sued Nintendo for \$100 million in damages two weeks before Christmas. It charged the Japanese company with monopolizing the market, Nintendo's video game system accepts only game cartridges that it makes.

Atari, under a licensing agreement, has produced games for Nintendo using Nintendo cartridges. But Atari claims it has suffered \$30 million to \$35 million in lost sales because Nintendo would not sell it enough of the cartridges for its Pac-Man, R&B Baseball and Gauntlet games.

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Boyd Jeffries Says He Destroyed GAF Records

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Boyd L. Jeffries, an important government witness in several securities fraud cases, has testified that shortly before entering a plea-bargaining agreement in 1987 he destroyed many of his notes about his trading patterns and discussions with clients.

Mr. Jeffries, 58, the former chief executive of the brokerage firm Jeffries & Co., also admitted on Thursday that he had made illegal campaign contributions to members of Congress.

The disclosures were made on the first day that Mr. Jeffries faced cross-examination by Arthur L. Liman, a lawyer for GAF Corp.

GAF and its vice chairman, James T. Sherwin, have denied charges that they illegally sought to manipulate the stock price of Union Carbide Corp. in 1986 after an unsuccessful takeover attempt.

In his opening testimony on Tuesday, Mr. Jeffries said he did attempt to manipulate the stock at the request of Mr. Sherwin.

Mr. Jeffries is an unindicted co-conspirator in the reported scheme and is the government's main witness.

He is also a leading witness in cases regarding securities law violations against Paul A. Blitzer, the Florida financier, and Salem B. Lewis, a well-known Wall Street trader.

Under vigorous cross-examination, Mr. Jeffries said he destroyed his notes of the GAF and other transactions just days before he entered a plea-bargaining agreement in the spring of 1987.

He admitted that on "at least four occasions" he had sent phony invoices to customers to conceal illegal trades, but did not identify the customers.

He also said more than two dozen times that he had a memory lapse and therefore could not answer such questions as when he first began buying Union Carbide stock or what information he had provided to a federal grand jury.

Mr. Liman also questioned Mr. Jeffries's plea agreement. Mr. Jeffries has pleaded guilty to two felony counts and faces a maximum prison sentence of 10 years, although he testified Thursday that he had hoped his cooperation would result in no sentence at all.

After Mr. Jeffries's testimony, lawyers for the defendants contended that a mistrial should be declared because the government had failed to provide a report that concluded that a criminal piece of evidence had been tampered with.

Stephen E. Kaufman, a lawyer for Mr. Sherwin, said the government's failure to provide the report had caused Mr. Sherwin to make earlier statements to the jury that he could no longer support.

He said that the move represented prosecutorial misconduct and that it was irresponsible for the government to introduce evidence that it knew had been tampered.

The government argued that failure to provide the report did not prejudice the case against the defendants.

Judge Mary Johnson Lowe has not yet ruled on the mistrial motion.

NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 48

NEW LOWS 9

NEW HIGHS 22

NEW LOWS 3

NEW HIGHS 33

NEW LOWS 1

NEW HIGHS 44

NEW LOWS 2

NEW HIGHS 55

NEW LOWS 3

NEW HIGHS 66

NEW LOWS 4

NEW HIGHS 77

NEW LOWS 5

NEW HIGHS 88

NEW LOWS 6

NEW HIGHS 99

NEW LOWS 7

NEW HIGHS 110

NEW LOWS 8

NEW HIGHS 121

NEW LOWS 9

NEW HIGHS 132

NEW LOWS 10

Jun	135.00	136.00	136.50	135.00	133.00	131.25
Jul	135.00	136.00	135.50	135.00	133.25	134.00
Aug	135.00	140.00	N.T.	N.T.	134.00	137.00
Sep	136.00	141.00	N.T.	N.Y.	130.00	140.00

Volume: 9,188 lots of 100 tons.

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

1990-1991	1991-1992	1992-1993	1993-1994	1994-1995	1995-1996	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	2031-2032	2032-2033	2033-2034	2034-2035	2035-2036	2036-2037	2037-2038	2038-2039	2039-2040	2040-2041	2041-2042	2042-2043	2043-2044	2044-2045	2045-2046	2046-2047	2047-2048	2048-2049	2049-2050	2050-2051	2051-2052	2052-2053	2053-2054	2054-2055	2055-2056	2056-2057	2057-2058	2058-2059	2059-2060	2060-2061	2061-2062	2062-2063	2063-2064	2064-2065	2065-2066	2066-2067	2067-2068	2068-2069	2069-2070	2070-2071	2071-2072	2072-2073	2073-2074	2074-2075	2075-2076	2076-2077	2077-2078	2078-2079	2079-2080	2080-2081	2081-2082	2082-2083	2083-2084	2084-2085	2085-2086	2086-2087	2087-2088	2088-2089	2089-2090	2090-2091	2091-2092	2092-2093	2093-2094	2094-2095	2095-2096	2096-2097	2097-2098	2098-2099	2099-2100	2100-2101	2101-2102	2102-2103	2103-2104	2104-2105	2105-2106	2106-2107	2107-2108	2108-2109	2109-2110	2110-2111	2111-2112	2112-2113	2113-2114	2114-2115	2115-2116	2116-2117	2117-2118	2118-2119	2119-2120	2120-2121	2121-2122	2122-2123	2123-2124	2124-2125	2125-2126	2126-2127	2127-2128	2128-2129	2129-2130	2130-2131	2131-2132	2132-2133	2133-2134	2134-2135	2135-2136	2136-2137	2137-2138	2138-2139	2139-2140	2140-2141	2141-2142	2142-2143	2143-2144	2144-2145	2145-2146	2146-2147	2147-2148	2148-2149	2149-2150	2150-2151	2151-2152	2152-2153	2153-2154	2154-2155	2155-2156	2156-2157	2157-2158	2158-2159	2159-2160	2160-2161	2161-2162	2162-2163	2163-2164	2164-2165	2165-2166	2166-2167	2167-2168	2168-2169	2169-2170	2170-2171	2171-2172	2172-2173	2173-2174	2174-2175	2175-2176	2176-2177	2177-2178	2178-2179	2179-2180	2180-2181	2181-2182	2182-2183	2183-2184	2184-2185	2185-2186	2186-2187	2187-2188	2188-2189	2189-2190	2190-2191	2191-2192	2192-2193	2193-2194	2194-2195	2195-2196	2196-2197	2197-2198	2198-2199	2199-2200	2200-2201	2201-2202	2202-2203	2203-2204	2204-2205	2205-2206	2206-2207	2207-2208	2208-2209	2209-2210	2210-2211	2211-2212	2212-2213	2213-2214	2214-2215	2215-2216	2216-2217	2217-2218	2218-2219	2219-2220	2220-2221	2221-2222	2222-2223	2223-2224	2224-2225	2225-2226	2226-2227	2227-2228	2228-2229	2229-2230	2230-2231	2231-2232	2232-2233	2233-2234	2234-2235	2235-2236	2236-2237	2237-2238	2238-2239	2239-2240	2240-2241	2241-2242	2242-2243	2243-2244	2244-2245	2245-2246	2246-2247	2247-2248	2248-2249	2249-2250	2250-2251	2251-2252	2252-2253	2253-2254	2254-2255	2255-2256	2256-2257	2257-2258	2258-2259	2259-2260	2260-2261	2261-2262	22
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Around the

URODOLLAIES (LAMA)							
million-pcs of 100 pct.							
92.71	87.28	Mar	93.47	90.46	90.38	90.47	
92.71	87.28	Mar	93.47	90.46	90.38	90.47	

Countries World.

AVEX

Company	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404</
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ber sales dipped 1.5 percent from the before. Its total sales, including the termi-departments, were \$2.48 billion, com-with \$2.51 billion in 1987.

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	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407
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1997

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)
 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)
 5. *Chlorophyll e* (Chl *e*)
 6. *Chlorophyll f* (Chl *f*)
 7. *Chlorophyll g* (Chl *g*)
 8. *Chlorophyll h* (Chl *h*)
 9. *Chlorophyll i* (Chl *i*)
 10. *Chlorophyll j* (Chl *j*)
 11. *Chlorophyll k* (Chl *k*)
 12. *Chlorophyll l* (Chl *l*)
 13. *Chlorophyll m* (Chl *m*)
 14. *Chlorophyll n* (Chl *n*)
 15. *Chlorophyll o* (Chl *o*)
 16. *Chlorophyll p* (Chl *p*)
 17. *Chlorophyll q* (Chl *q*)
 18. *Chlorophyll r* (Chl *r*)
 19. *Chlorophyll s* (Chl *s*)
 20. *Chlorophyll t* (Chl *t*)
 21. *Chlorophyll u* (Chl *u*)
 22. *Chlorophyll v* (Chl *v*)
 23. *Chlorophyll w* (Chl *w*)
 24. *Chlorophyll x* (Chl *x*)
 25. *Chlorophyll y* (Chl *y*)
 26. *Chlorophyll z* (Chl *z*)
 27. *Chlorophyll aa* (Chl *aa*)
 28. *Chlorophyll ab* (Chl *ab*)
 29. *Chlorophyll ac* (Chl *ac*)
 30. *Chlorophyll ad* (Chl *ad*)
 31. *Chlorophyll ae* (Chl *ae*)
 32. *Chlorophyll af* (Chl *af*)
 33. *Chlorophyll ag* (Chl *ag*)
 34. *Chlorophyll ah* (Chl *ah*)
 35. *Chlorophyll ai* (Chl *ai*)
 36. *Chlorophyll aj* (Chl *aj*)
 37. *Chlorophyll ak* (Chl *ak*)
 38. *Chlorophyll al* (Chl *al*)
 39. *Chlorophyll am* (Chl *am*)
 40. *Chlorophyll an* (Chl *an*)
 41. *Chlorophyll ao* (Chl *ao*)
 42. *Chlorophyll ap* (Chl *ap*)
 43. *Chlorophyll aq* (Chl *aq*)
 44. *Chlorophyll ar* (Chl *ar*)
 45. *Chlorophyll as* (Chl *as*)
 46. *Chlorophyll at* (Chl *at*)
 47. *Chlorophyll au* (Chl *au*)
 48. *Chlorophyll av* (Chl *av*)
 49. *Chlorophyll aw* (Chl *aw*)
 50. *Chlorophyll ax* (Chl *ax*)
 51. *Chlorophyll ay* (Chl *ay*)
 52. *Chlorophyll az* (Chl *az*)
 53. *Chlorophyll aza* (Chl *aza*)
 54. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 55. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
 56. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
 57. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
 58. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
 59. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
 60. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
 61. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
 62. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
 63. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
 64. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
 65. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
 66. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
 67. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
 68. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
 69. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
 70. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
 71. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
 72. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
 73. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
 74. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
 75. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
 76. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
 77. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 78. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 79. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
 80. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 81. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
 82. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
 83. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
 84. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
 85. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
 86. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
 87. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
 88. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
 89. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
 90. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
 91. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
 92. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
 93. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
 94. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
 95. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
 96. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
 97. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
 98. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
 99. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
 100. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
 101. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
 102. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
 103. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 104. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 105. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
 106. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 107. *Chlorophyll acz* (Chl *acz*)
 108. *Chlorophyll adz* (Chl *adz*)
 109. *Chlorophyll aez* (Chl *aez*)
 110. *Chlorophyll afz* (Chl *afz*)
 111. *Chlorophyll agz* (Chl *agz*)
 112. *Chlorophyll ahz* (Chl *ahz*)
 113. *Chlorophyll aiz* (Chl *aiz*)
 114. *Chlorophyll ajz* (Chl *ajz*)
 115. *Chlorophyll akz* (Chl *akz*)
 116. *Chlorophyll alz* (Chl *alz*)
 117. *Chlorophyll amz* (Chl *amz*)
 118. *Chlorophyll anz* (Chl *anz*)
 119. *Chlorophyll aoz* (Chl *aoz*)
 120. *Chlorophyll apz* (Chl *apz*)
 121. *Chlorophyll aqz* (Chl *aqz*)
 122. *Chlorophyll arz* (Chl *arz*)
 123. *Chlorophyll asz* (Chl *asz*)
 124. *Chlorophyll atz* (Chl *atz*)
 125. *Chlorophyll auz* (Chl *auz*)
 126. *Chlorophyll avz* (Chl *avz*)
 127. *Chlorophyll awz* (Chl *awz*)
 128. *Chlorophyll axz* (Chl *axz*)
 129. *Chlorophyll ayz* (Chl *ayz*)
 130. *Chlorophyll azz* (Chl *azz*)
 131. *Chlorophyll azaa* (Chl *aza*)
 132. *Chlorophyll abz* (Chl *abz*)
 133.

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Sharp Rally Continues

(Continued from first finance page)

The dollar fell 5.3 percent in December.

They said the U.S. employment

report had essentially neutral

implications for the dollar. The

report, which showed that nonfarm

payroll employment grew by only

279,000 in December compared

with 404,000 in November, dimi-

nished expectations of an imminent

rise in U.S. interest rates.

Most dealers agreed the figures

did not make a monetary tighten-

ing very urgent, even if the U.S.

economy keeps growing at a faster

rate than the 2.5 percent that the

Fed is believed to be targeting.

Aside from fundamental eco-

nomic factors, traders said that

persistent worries over military

tensions in the Mediterranean were

likely to keep the dollar in its new

higher range.

Hopes that the Bush adminis-

tration will seriously address the U.S.

budget deficit were also underpin-

ning the dollar, several dealers said.

In London, the dollar closed in

at 1.8125 DM, up nearly

two pence from Thursday's close

of 1.7940 DM.

The unit ended at 126.60

yen, up from 125.65 on Thursday,

and at 1.5470 Swiss francs, up from

1.5310 on Thursday.

The British pound weakened to

\$1.7805 from \$1.7980 on Thursday.

The dollar rallied particularly

when Mr. Schlesinger commented

that the Bundesbank's recent dollar

sales "were not intervention in the

usual sense."

Dealers said that was interpreted

to mean that the German central

bank was making commercial

transactions, unloading an abun-

dance of dollars accumulated when

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate	1988
Swiss mark	1.5470	1.5310
French franc	1.5470	1.5310
Italian lire	1.5470	1.5310
Spanish peseta	1.5470	1.5310
Portuguese escudo	1.5470	1.5310
Belgian franc	1.5470	1.5310
Dutch guilder	1.5470	1.5310
Austrian schilling	1.5470	1.5310
Japanese yen	1.5470	1.5310
South African rand	1.5470	1.5310
Israeli sheqel	1.5470	1.5310
Indian rupee	1.5470	1.5310
Pakistani rupee	1.5470	1.5310
Sri Lankan rupee	1.5470	1.5310
Thai baht	1.5470	1.5310
Singapore dollar	1.5470	1.5310
Malaysian ringgit	1.5470	1.5310
Philippine peso	1.5470	1.5310
Indonesian rupiah	1.5470	1.5310
Brunei dollar	1.5470	1.5310
Maldivian rufiyaa	1.5470	1.5310
Nepalese rupee	1.5470	1.5310
Bhutanese ngultrum	1.5470	1.5310
Myanmar kyat	1.5470	1.5310
Laotian kip	1.5470	1.5310
Cambodian riel	1.5470	1.5310
Siamese baht	1.5470	1.5310
Thai baht	1.5470	1.5310
Singapore dollar	1.5470	1.5310
Malaysian ringgit	1.5470	1.5310
Philippine peso	1.5470	1.5310
Indonesian rupiah	1.5470	1.5310
Brunei dollar	1.5470	1.5310
Maldivian rufiyaa	1.5470	1.5310
Nepalese rupee	1.5470	1.5310
Bhutanese ngultrum	1.5470	1.5310
Myanmar kyat	1.5470	1.5310
Laotian kip	1.5470	1.5310
Cambodian riel	1.5470	1.5310
Siamese baht	1.5470	1.5310

Source: Reuters

the Group of Seven nations had

been supporting the dollar last

year. That comment, one dealer

said, reduced some of the risk of

bidding the dollar higher.

The risk was further reduced

when U.S. jobs data matched ex-

pectations.

"The payroll numbers offered no

evidence to turn around the bullish

trend for the dollar," said Terry

Reid of Harris Trust & Savings

Bank.

In the New York credit markets

Friday, prices of U.S. government

securities were narrowly mixed in

slow trading amid speculation the

Federal Reserve has tightened

credit further to prevent the econ-

omy from overheating, traders said.

They said the employment re-

port was in line with overall market

expectations and had little impact

on the market. Bond prices were

firmer, garnering strength from a

strong dollar.

The 9 percent 30-year bond

closed at 99 19/32 to yield 9.04

percent, up from 99, yielding 9.10

percent, at Thursday's close.

Belief that the Fed has tightened

further grew after the central bank

added temporary reserves to the

banking system through \$1.5 bil-

lion in customer-repurchase agree-

ments when federal funds were

nine percent.

New U.S. Inquiry Focuses On Stock Manipulation

By Kurt Eichenwald

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Several U.S. agencies have joined in a broad

investigation of stock manipulation, using evidence that came to

light as a result of the market collapse of October 1987.

The investigation marks a new front in a government crackdown

on Wall Street corruption that began in 1986 and has been publicly

identified with a number of insider trading and other securities fraud

cases.

Prosecutors said that the new inquiry, which involves trading at a

number of firms, is unrelated to these well-known cases.

The latest investigation came to light Thursday with the an-

nouncement by Randolph W. Giuliani, the U.S. attorney in Manhat-

tan, that Stanley Aslanian Jr., former president of Haas Securities

Corp., which is now defunct, had agreed to plead guilty to one charge

of conspiring to commit securities fraud by manipulating the prices

of at least four stocks for up to two years prior to Oct. 19, 1987.

Government officials said that Mr. Aslanian's plea was the first

fruit of a criminal inquiry of shady dealings in the securities markets

revealed by the 1987 collapse.

Officials in the U.S. Attorney's Office in Manhattan and the FBI

said that new resources and manpower had been diverted since the

stock market collapse into investigations of apparent illegal activity.

Over the last year, more than 20 FBI agents in the New York area

have been trained by the Securities and Exchange Commission to

recognize market manipulation, and others have been trained

throughout the country, said James C. Esposito, a deputy assistant

director of the FBI's New York office.

These agents have been working for more than a year with Mr.

Giuliani in what he called "a task force without a name." They are

using information provided by the SEC and the National Associa-

tion of Securities Dealers as the basis of the inquiry.

Bruce Baird, head of the securities and commodities fraud unit of

the prosecutor's office in Manhattan, said several other businesses

were also under criminal investigation. Many of these failed after the

market's collapse, including Haas Securities.

Mr. Aslanian conspired to prop up the prices of at least four stocks

by cornering the market in the shares and setting artificial prices, the

government said.

Mr. Aslanian is the first witness the government has won over in

its new assault on Wall Street corruption. He faces up to five years in

prison and a \$250,000 fine.

The complaint names the stock of four companies that were

manipulated over a two-year period: Flores de Mexico, TS

Industries, Big O Tires and Cliff Engle. Haas Securities acted as the

market maker for each stock in the over-the-counter market.

1988 Saw Slow Growth for U.S. Mutual Funds

By Lawrence J. DeMaria

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Throughout 1988, mutual

fund investors, shaken by the October 1987

stock market collapse, showed a preference for

safety by turning to money market and other

income-oriented funds.

But those who were willing to take greater

risks were rewarded, as funds specializing in

growth stocks had the strongest performances.

Overall, however, the performance of mutual

fund managers was slightly inferior to that of

the major stock market averages, continuing

the trend of recent years.

For the \$800 billion mutual fund industry,

1988 was a year of much slower growth. Total

investments in mutual funds rose, though by a

much smaller amount than in recent years. And

the mutual fund industry showed some signs of

consolidation, as competition forced smaller

funds to fold or merge into larger ones.

A. Michael Lipper, president of Lipper An-

alytical Services, which on Thursday issued its

fourth-quarter and full-year 1988 report on the

mutual fund industry, said that the fund per-

formance last year stacked up well historically.

Growth-stock funds did well most of the

year, though the decline in the dollar late last

year pushed international funds to the top of

the list of fourth-quarter gainers.

According to Lipper Analytical, general

equity funds, those that invest in a wide array of

common stocks, gained an average of 14.47

percent in 1988.

"This result is remarkably close to the average

compound growth rate of general equity

funds of 13.48 percent for the last 15 years,"

Mr. Lipper said.

Lipper Analytical based its 1988 survey on

statistics from 744 general equity funds, with

total assets of \$160.4 billion, and the gains were

computed on the assumption that all dividends

had been reinvested.

By comparison, Standard & Poor's 500-stock

index rose by 12.4 percent in 1988. Had the

S&P 500 figure been computed on a dividend-

reinvested basis, the gain would have been

16.53 percent for the year.

For the fourth quarter of 1988, general equity

funds gained 1.42 percent, less than the S&P

500's 2.14 percent. With dividends reinvested,

the S&P 500 gain would have been 3.06 percent.

Since 1960, general equity funds have under-

performed the S&P 500 15 times, including the

last six years. They have outpaced it 14 times.

Lipper's mutual fund universe is much larger

than general equity funds. It tracks more than

1,600 equity and income funds with total assets

of \$393.3 billion.

Lipper does not monitor the performance of

money market funds, in which more than \$400

billion is invested.

Many of the best-performing equity funds in

the fourth quarter and for all of last year were

specialty or niche funds, in which a total of

about \$35.6 billion was invested.

The Kaufmann Fund, for example, a

\$5.7-million fund based in Manhattan that spe-

cializes in small over-the-counter stocks, led all

funds with a 38.57 percent gain for 1988, thanks

primarily to its second quarter gain of 25.9

percent and its third-quarter advance of 18.63

percent.

The biggest gainer for the quarter was Ameri-

can Asset Yield Fund, a minuscule \$100,000

fund in Salt Lake City, which jumped 22.22

percent. The fund's manager, Eugene Harkins,

said that its performance was the result of

plowing management fees back into the fund,

since no stocks were bought.

The next nine best gainers are all internation-

al funds, which soared mainly because the dol-

lar weakened in the fourth quarter, increasing

the value of their holdings, which are denomi-

nated in foreign currencies.

Of these funds, the \$290 million Merrill

Lynch Pacific Fund rose 18.22 percent in the

quarter, taking second place. Stephen I. Silver-

man, who manages the fund, said that he was

heavily invested in Japanese stocks.

For the full year, Fidelity Investments, the

giant Boston mutual fund company, placed

three funds in Lipper's top 10. Its \$15 million

Fidelity Select Retailing Fund was in seventh

place, with a 38.71 percent gain for the year.

In 10th place was Fidelity Capital Apprecia-

tion Fund, a giant with \$1.5 billion in assets.

The list of fund losers for 1988 is replete with

gold and other precious-metal funds. The de-

preciation of the South African rand hurt many

funds that invest in South African mining.

As for the mutual fund industry itself, it is

still feeling the effects of the crash.

While preliminary figures indicated that

through November 1988 the mutual fund in-

dustry picked up just over \$2 billion in new

money, growth has slowed.

PRINT: Technological Advances Have Opened the Door to Entrepreneurs

(Continued from first finance page)

high-quality copying machines

made by Xerox, Kodak and others

are nibbling away at the lower end

of the quick printer's business.

Mr. Gelzer said that the high-

quality reproduction now provided

by copying machines has eroded his

business. "With such machines,"

he said, "the customer gets it all:

Price, speed, quality."

Quick printers now face com-

petition from people like Jerry Co-

oper, who helped found Copy Gen-

eral, which has six stores and a

production center as well as a new

company called Laser Images that

specializes in desktop publishing.

A decade ago, Mr. Cooper was

working for a typesetting company,

expecting to follow his father into

the printing business in Philadel-

phia. But he noticed that the type-

setting company had difficulty

finding high-quality phototyping

service. So Mr. Cooper went into

that end of the business.

"We do work people choose not

to do," Mr. Cooper said, "stuff that

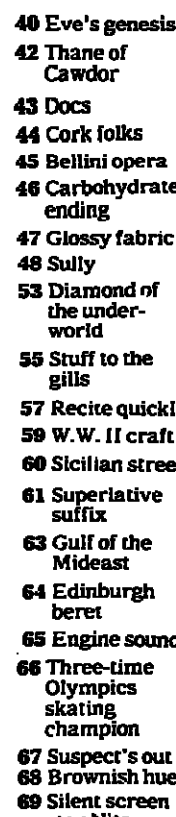
is too difficult, too hard, too na-

sy."

And with the desktop-publishing

enterprise, Mr. Cooper said, his

DOWN



© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

[illegible]

The stock markets in Madrid, Milan and Stockholm were closed Friday for a holiday.

To Our Readers

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

WEATHER

By Margaret Anne Doody. 441 pages.
\$40; paperback, \$14.95. Rutgers Univer-
sity Press, 109 Church Street, New
Brunswick, N.J. 08903.

Reviewed by Angeline Goreau

ON Nov. 28, 1928, Virginia Woolf noted in her father's birthday in the diary she kept, remarking that "he would have been 96, 96, 96, yes today; and could have been 96, like other people one has known; but mercifully was not. His life would have entirely ended mine. What would have happened? No writing, no books;—inconceivable."

Frances Burney might have written the same about her own father a century earlier—except that he stubbornly lived on until his daughter was well past middle age, complicating considerably not only her life as a writer, but her life in general. The intricate twists of that complication and its larger effect on Frances Burney's work are the subject of Professor Margaret Anne Dood's fascinating new biography.

make her bonfire in the garden. Among the ashes were the remains of her first novel, *"The History of Caroline Evelyn."*

Frances Burney's compulsion to write shortly reassured itself, though, and after several years of reworking, she published her second novel, "Evelina," ready for publication. Fearing that any composer who had set Burney's "History of Music" might recognize her handwriting, she affected a "feigned hand" and submitted "Evelina" to a publisher — without her father's knowledge or consent. Critics received the anonymously published novel with enthusiasm, and "Evelina" rapidly became one of the most talked-about books of the day. One of the few who was an unqualified success did Frances Burney: weal her authorship to her father. Surprised but pleased, Burney took his famous daughter to Streamton to show her off.

Frances Burney's dire imagining of her father's disapprobation was not entirely unjustified. He initially encouraged her next literary effort, a comedy entitled "The Whistlings," but, on reading the final draft,

blackmailed and manipulated his daughter until she agreed to give up hope of having it produced.

Doody's brilliant unraveling of Charles Burney's tricky influence adds significantly to the thoroughly researched portrait that Joyce Henlow gave us in her earlier biography of Frances Burney. Doody also offers highly detailed, insightful readings of Burney's novels, giving her work (as opposed to the famous "Diaries") the serious attention it has, until recently, lacked.

The general reader may find Margaret Doody's literary exposition a trifle too exhaustive, but for those willing to expend the energy, it has the advantage of being so thorough, it helps to clear away the cloud of confusion that the light that Doody brings to our understanding of the complex implications that lie in the way of the talented daughters of literary men.

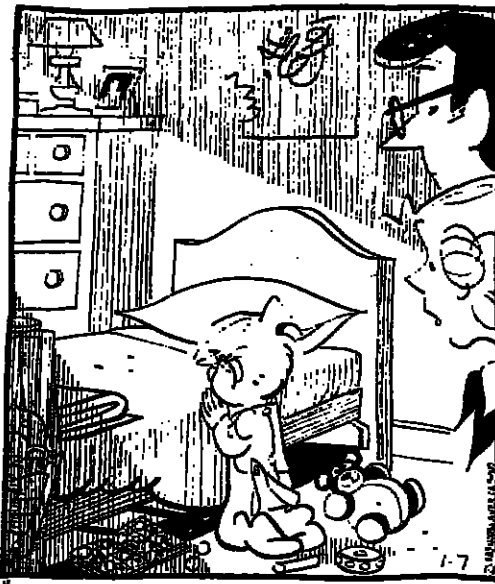
Angeline Goreau is the author of "Reconstructing Aphra: a Social Biography of Aphra Behn." She wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

EUROPE				ASIA				NORTH AMERICA				
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
	C	F	C	C	F	C	C	F	C	C	F	
Amsterdam	16	61	12	54	cl	Bangkok	—	—	—	Anchorage	—	—
Antwerp	15	59	12	54	cl	Beijing	—	—	—	Atlanta	18	65
Athens	13	55	4	49	fr	Hong Kong	18	64	16	61	31	
Birmingham	13	55	4	49	fr	Kobe	11	22	7	22	7	
Boston	—	—	—	—	—	New Delhi	—	—	—	Denver	7	45
Breidavik	—	—	—	—	—	Sao Paulo	12	45	0	32	7	
Berlin	3	38	7	37	cl	Singapore	20	66	0	75	—	
Bombay	—	—	—	—	—	Hong Kong	12	54	7	49	—	
Bordeaux	-3	26	-5	23	cl	Tokyo	17	63	3	38	—	
Buenos Aires	17	63	11	52	cl							
Calcutta	9	48	11	52	cl	AFRICA						
Caracas	17	63	11	52	cl	Algiers	12	54	7	45	cl	
Costa Del Sol	19	68	11	52	cl	Cape Town	18	77	18	65	cl	
Dublin	17	63	11	52	cl	Cairo	12	54	7	45	cl	
Edinburgh	9	48	11	52	cl	Geneva	3	38	7	37	cl	
Florence	6	43	2	34	cl	Helsinki	10	52	11	52	cl	
Frankfurt	16	61	12	54	cl	London	10	52	11	52	cl	
Geneva	3	38	7	37	cl	Lisbon	10	52	11	52	cl	
Helsinki	10	52	11	52	cl	Luxembourg	7	45	3	38	7	
London	10	52	11	52	cl	Madrid	0	32	7	37	cl	
Luxembourg	7	45	3	38	7	Milan	1	34	7	45	cl	
Madrid	0	32	7	37	cl	Moscow	1	34	7	45	cl	
Milan	1	34	7	45	cl	Nice	1	34	7	45	cl	
Moscow	1	34	7	45	cl	Paris	-2	28	1	34	7	
Nice	1	34	7	45	cl	Porto	1	34	7	45	cl	
Paris	-2	28	1	34	7	Prague	1	34	7	45	cl	
Porto	1	34	7	45	cl	Rome	12	54	1	34	7	
Prague	1	34	7	45	cl	Stockholm	9	48	7	45	cl	
Rome	12	54	1	34	7	Strasbourg	9	48	7	45	cl	
Stockholm	9	48	7	45	cl	Venice	—	—	—	—	—	
Strasbourg	9	48	7	45	cl	Warsaw	1	34	7	45	cl	
Venice	—	—	—	—	—	Wellington	1	34	7	45	cl	
Warsaw	1	34	7	45	cl	Wellington	1	34	7	45	cl	
Wellington	1	34	7	45	cl							
	4	39	1	34	sw							
OCEANIA				LATIN AMERICA				MIDDLE EAST				
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW	
	C	F	C	C	F	C	C	F	C	C	F	
Auckland	21	70	17	63	r	Buenos Aires	—	—	—	Bahra	4	39
						Cairo	—	—	—	Bahrain	18	59
						Caracas	—	—	—	Bombay	7	45
						Chennai	—	—	—	Boston	—	—
						Columbo	—	—	—	Breidavik	—	—
						Guayaquil	—	—	—	Berlin	3	38
						Havana	—	—	—	Bombay	7	45
						La Paz	—	—	—	Buenos Aires	17	63
						Lima	—	—	—	Calcutta	9	48
						Managua	—	—	—	Caracas	17	63
						Mexico City	—	—	—	Costa Del Sol	19	68
						Rio de Janeiro	—	—	—	Dublin	17	63
										Edinburgh	9	48
										Florence	6	43
										Frankfurt	16	61
										Geneva	3	38
										Helsinki	10	52
										London	10	52
										Lisbon	10	52
										Luxembourg	7	45
										Madrid	0	32
										Milan	1	34
										Moscow	1	34
										Nice	1	34
										Paris	-2	28
										Porto	1	34
										Prague	1	34
										Rome	12	54
										Stockholm	9	48
										Strasbourg	9	48
										Venice	—	—
										Warsaw	1	34
										Wellington	1	34
										Wellington	1	34

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hazy; overcast; p-poorly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sw-snow; st-storm.

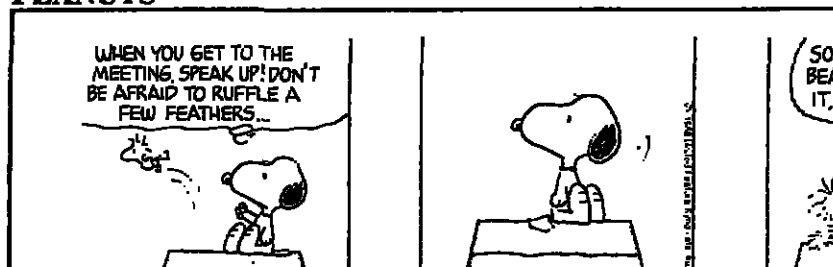
SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Stiffly rough. FRANKFURT: (41-47). Paris: 3-9. (41-44). LONDON: 12-18. (45-50). GUAYQUIL: (41-47). PARIS: 3-9. (41-44). RIO DE JANEIRO: 1-7. (35-41). BANGKOK: 12-18. (45-50). HONG KONG: 12-18. (45-50). TEMPE: 12-18. (45-50). SINGAPORE: 12-18. (45-50). MANAGUA: 12-18. (45-50). LA PAZ: 12-18. (45-50). LIMA: 12-18. (45-50). MEXICO CITY: 12-18. (45-50). RIO DE JANEIRO: 12-18. (45-50).

DENNIS THE MENACE



"...AND HELP ME BE GOOD EVEN WHEN I DON'T FEEL UP TO IT."

PEANUTS



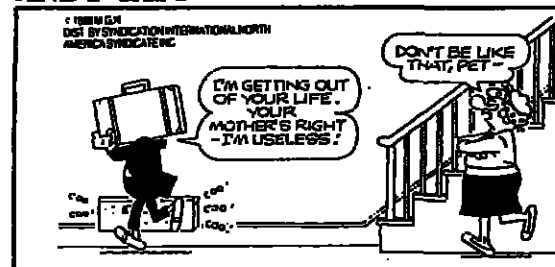
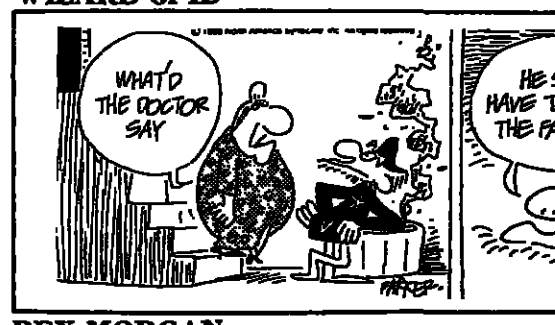
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

**DOONESBURY**

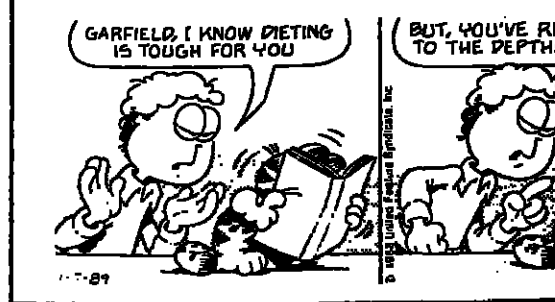
ANDY CAPP

**WIZARD of ID**

REX MORGAN



GARFIELD





10





هكذا من الاصلي

SPORTS

NCAA Penalizes Oklahoma State For Football Recruiting Violations

By Our Staff From Dispatches
STILLWATER, Oklahoma — The National Collegiate Athletic Association on Friday placed Oklahoma State's football program on four years' probation, barring the Cowboys from postseason play for three years and keeping them off television for two years.

The penalty is believed to be the second-harshest given by the NCAA, the governing body of U.S. college athletics. Southern Methodist University was forced to cancel its 1987 football season for violating the rules.

The NCAA's Committee on Infractions found that the sanctions against Oklahoma State warranted the elimination of three conference games and a limit of eight total games in 1989. However, the

committee said it would not apply that penalty because of the recent cooperation by Oklahoma State.

The Cowboys are coming off a season in which they finished 11th in news agency football rankings and had their first Heisman Trophy winner in tailback Barry Sanders.

The violations primarily involved former members of Oklahoma State's assistant coaching staff, a former athletic department academic counselor and boosters.

The case began in February 1984 when confidential sources informed the NCAA about the recruiting activities of a former assistant coach.

The NCAA said the most serious finding involved a former assistant who became involved in a bidding war with a "very talented and high-

ly visible prospective student athlete." The athlete is believed to be all-America wide receiver Hart Lee Dykes.

The NCAA report said the athlete received \$5,000 cash after signing a letter stating that he intended to play at Oklahoma State, and payments in cash averaging \$125 during the first year of enrollment and \$300 during the second year.

Also, the athlete was provided with an "expensive and distinctive" sports car at no cost, the NCAA report said, with payments for the car and insurance being made by three university boosters.

Twelve NCAA schools were placed on probation in 1988, including Oklahoma, Texas A & M and the University of Kansas.

(AP, UPI)

NBA Cavaliers Come of Age

By Sam Goldaper
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — No joke. The Cleveland Cavaliers, once the comic relief of the National Basketball Association, now have the best record in the league.

With one-third of the season gone, the Cavaliers, as Coach Doug Collins of the Chicago Bulls said last week, are "good enough to win a championship."

Let anyone forget, this is the same Cleveland franchise that, under Ted Stepien's ownership, traded away nine straight first-round draft choices. During the 1980-81 season, Larry O'Brien, then the NBA commissioner, finally barred the club from making trades without league permission.

How did a team, which had eight coaches in seven seasons and finished the 1985-86 season with a 23-59 record and without either a coach or a general manager, turn itself completely around? After Thursday night's game against Chicago, Cleveland had a 23-5 record, a franchise-record 10-game winning streak, the league's stingiest defense and a three-game lead over the Detroit Pistons, everyone's pick as the next super team.

The reshaping of the Cavaliers began in June 1986 with the hiring of Wayne Embry as general manager. He talked Jerry Wilensky, then the Seattle SuperSonics' general manager, into going back to coaching and hired Gary Fitzsimmons as director of player personnel.

"Embry has been the perfect coach for this team," said Embry. "He is patient, a good teacher who knows how to motivate young players and deal with veterans. He's a players' coach."

The three have put together what Embry calls a "nice mix of experience and youth."

Phil Hubbard, a 6-foot-8-inch (2.03-meter) forward who came to Cleveland in a 1982 trade with the Detroit Pistons, is the lone holdover from the pre-Embry days.

Embry was a bulky 6-8, 260-pound (118-kilogram) center who challenged, shoved and traded blows with Wilt Chamberlain, Bill Russell, Wes Unseld and others. He played for the Cincinnati Royals, the Boston Celtics and the Milwaukee Bucks.

In 1972, at the age of 35, Embry was in Milwaukee as the first black general manager in major league sports.

While Embry was interviewing for the Cavalier job before the

1986 player draft, the team's owner, Gordon and George Gund, who are brothers, asked him for advice about a possible trade with the Philadelphia 76ers that would give Cleveland the first pick in the draft and a shot at Brad Daugherty, the 7-foot center from the University of North Carolina.

"I told them to make the deal," said Embry.

Daugherty went to bed the night before the June 17, 1986, draft expecting to be picked by the 76ers. When he awoke, the pick belonged to the Cavaliers. Cleveland had sent Roy Hinson, since traded to the Nets, and \$800,000 to Philadelphia.

The 23-year-old Daugherty now ranks with Akeem Olajuwon of the Houston Rockets and Patrick Ewing of the New York Knicks as one of the league's best young centers.

The Cavaliers used the eighth pick in that same draft to select Ron Harper from Miami of Ohio. Harper averaged 22.9 points per game as a rookie and 15.4 points last season, although he missed 25 games with a sprained ankle.

In addition, the Cavaliers — still acting with Embry's advice — obtained the rights to Mark Price, the feisty point guard from Georgia Tech, who was drafted by Dallas on the second round in 1986. Price has become such an

outstanding talent that the Washington Bullets tried to pry him away during the off season when he was a free agent by offering \$1 million. The Cavaliers matched the offer.

Also in 1986, John Williams, whom Cleveland drafted the year before, became eligible after being cleared of involvement in the Tulane University gambling scandal. Daugherty, Harper and Price make up three-fifths of Cleveland's starting lineup. Williams, a power forward, is their sixth man.

Last Feb. 25, the Cavaliers made what Embry has called "our biggest move." They acquired Larry Nance and Mike Sanders from the Phoenix Suns for three players and some draft choices. Sanders and the 6-10 Nance, always a high scorer, are now Cleveland's starting forwards.

The Cavaliers not only made the playoffs last season but also finished over .500 (42-40) for the first time since 1977-78.

"Lenny and I don't believe in stopgap measures," said Embry. "Our goal isn't to make the playoffs. That would have been deceiving, as it was in here a couple of years back. If you do it that way, the whole thing can collapse. What we are hopefully doing is to put in the foundation for a team that will consistently compete for a championship."



After a steal, Ron Harper drives to the hoop Thursday night.



Two competing Bears quarterbacks, Jim McMahon, left, and Mike Tomczak, warm up in practice.

Bears vs. 49ers: Limping Chicago Depends on Defense and Defense

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service
SUWANEE, Georgia — In 1985, the Chicago Bears steamrolled the opposition almost every week en route to an impressive victory in Super Bowl XX. Now, a Bears team with less firepower, less talent and many more injuries is struggling and usually winning.

The Bears are slight favorites over the San Francisco 49ers in the National Conference championship game Sunday in Chicago.

How did these Bears get this far? Certainly not with quarterback stability, because injuries have split the job three ways.

Certainly not with good health elsewhere, because the defense alone has suffered season-ending injuries to such starters as Richard Dent, Otis Wilson, William Perry and Shann Gayle.

These Bears are winning the way the Bears won in the leather-helmet days of a half-century ago: with tough, sound defense. They continue to pressure the quarterback.

Instead of doing it with the successful but gimmicky "46" defense of their previous defensive coordinator, Buddy Ryan, they use a more traditional but still relentless pass rush in the 4-3 defense designed by Vince Tobin, the current defensive coordinator.

Ron Rivera and Jim Morrissey, who had been backups, have replaced Wilson and the departed Wilber Marshall at outside linebacker. Dan Hampton has moved from defensive end to tackle to replace Perry. Sean Smith, still learning, has replaced Dent at defensive end. Maurice Douglas has inherited Gayle's job at free safety.

The keys to the defense are Hampton and Steve McMichael at tackle, Dave Duerson at strong safety and, most of all, the unsmiling, unyielding Mike Singletary at middle linebacker.

"What impresses me about their defense is their balance and their intensity, tremendous intensity," said Coach Bill Walsh of the 49ers. "You can see things you'd like to do, but they have such an intense pass rush that you're not sure you can get what you want to do off the ground."

"We're not good because of talent," said Singletary. "If you line up every team against us and look

at the talent, we might as well be at home."

Hampton said there were huge differences between the Bears' defense in 1985 and now.

A major reason for the Bears' success three seasons ago was that wonderful set of linebackers. But before this season began, Marshall, a free agent, signed with the Washington Redskins and Wilson tore knee ligaments.

That thrust Rivera and Morrissey into starting jobs. Rivera said he thought he was ready all along. Morrissey said he was not ready before, but he is comfortable now.

The most telling loss to the defense was Dent, who broke his left leg. Smith, the second-year pro who replaced him, moves his 290 pounds (130 kilograms) weight against the run, but his pass rush is still embryonic.

"Dent is the guy we really miss," said Coach Mike Ditka of the Bears.

"Richard Dent is someone you cannot replace," said Singletary. "But we're not the type of defense to compensate for anyone. If we tried to compensate for everyone we lost this year, we'd be in trouble."

"If I reached the top, I might just

Bengals vs. Bills: Esiason at a Peak In a Rocky Career

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Boomer Esiason, quarterback of the Cincinnati Bengals, has long had a theory that certain quarterbacks in the National Football League are untouchable — "kings," he calls them. He has operated under the assumption that Joe Montana of San Francisco, Dan Marino of Miami and John Elway of Denver have done so much that their status will be virtually unquestioned.

Today, Elway and Marino are well into the offseason and Montana is fighting every week to keep his starting job. It is Esiason, not one of the kings, whose passing rating for the Bengals led the NFL from Week 1 through the season finale. It is Esiason who threw twice as many touchdown passes as interceptions. It is Esiason who will lead the Bengals into Sunday's American Conference championship game with the Buffalo Bills.

Reminded of all this, Esiason said this week, "Wait a minute. Those guys are kings and they should be. Guys like me, Warren Moon and Jim Everett, we're trying to achieve that status. And to tell you the truth, I don't know if I want that status because I'm the type of guy who needs the challenge of trying to get there. I need the incentive. Always."

"If I reached the top, I might just

retire. It would be very hard for me to come back after that."

Those who know him agree that Esiason has always been at his best when someone has told him he's not that good.

Just when it looked as though Jerry Claiborne, then the Maryland coach, was about to exclude Esiason from his plans in 1981, Esiason unexpectedly won the starting job and made himself a professional prospect. He was so angry at being passed over in the first round of the 1984 NFL draft that he vowed to show every club in the league how badly they had been mistaken. And since last season, his worst, when many people in Cincinnati tried to run him out of town, Esiason has been almost obsessed with showing them how wrong they were.

With that thought waking him up almost every morning, Esiason has had a kingpin season.

"His biggest development has been that he's made great decisions," his coach, Sam Wyche, said. "He's understanding defenses, not just plays but entire defenses. And he's using that knowledge, and plugging in his plays."

Esiason threw 27 touchdowns to only 12 interceptions in his first full season, 1985. The next year, with the retirement of Kenny Anderson at quarterback, Esiason came back with 24 touchdowns passes to 12 interceptions. But in 1987, with the team in a shambles following the NFL players' strike, Esiason threw 16 touchdowns and 19 interceptions.

"There was a time, unquestionably, when I wanted out of here," he recalled.

Esiason, a Long Island native, would have liked to be traded for Jay Schroeder or Ken O'Brien or Phil Simms, anywhere back east. Paul Brown, the Bengals' president, said no.

Getting the confidence of the team was relatively easy for Esiason. He had done that during the strike. As the Bengals' union representative, he had told the players he didn't believe in this particular strike, largely because he wasn't certain the membership at large was sufficiently committed to it.

Even so, when the Bengals voted to strike, Esiason was out front. He handed out about \$300,000 (25 percent of his salary) in loans to players who needed money, a teammate said. And when the replacement team attempted to come into the practice facility, Esiason sat on the ground in front of the bus. Several Cincinnati players have said that if Esiason had some detractors before that episode, he didn't have any afterward.

"I knew he'd come back from all that, because he's done better when challenged," his college roommate, Jess Atkinson, said. "I wouldn't call this season sweet revenge for him. But let's face it, if there's one thing we've all learned about Boomer, it's that Boomer loves to be right. What Boomer wants, Boomer gets."

"I really believe if he makes it to the Super Bowl he'll have one of those Doug Williams games. He's at his best when he, for whatever reason, feels he has to prove a point."

Esiason has been through many number of theories on why he was not taken in the first round of the NFL draft in the spring of 1984. But he knows it didn't help that he had suffered a separated shoulder in the Citrus Bowl the previous December, and hadn't thrown the ball at all until the pre-draft NFL scouting combine workout in New Orleans.

"There was no better way to make him hungry and focused than for 28 teams to overlook him in the first round," Atkinson said.

This season, Esiason outplayed all his contemporaries.

In 1988 he was one of only four quarterbacks in the league to have a 2-to-1 ratio in touchdowns to interceptions. His 28 touchdowns passes were three fewer than Everett, the league leader. But Esiason had four fewer interceptions.

Esiason's 28 touchdowns tied Marino, but Esiason threw 214 fewer passes and nine fewer interceptions.

And Esiason's 9.21 yards per pass throw is phenomenal. In 1984, when Marino passed for 48 touchdowns his yards per pass was 9.01. Montana's best is 8.4, Jim Kelly of the Buffalo Bills is 7.5 and Elway's is 7.8.

And Esiason compiled these numbers in a year when the Bengals have two rushers (Ickey Woods and James Brooks) who combined for nearly 2,000 yards.

Sizing Up the NFL Semifinalists

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Buffalo (13-4) at Cincinnati (13-4).
Favorite: Bengals by 4. Surface: Artificial turf.
Coaches: Marv Levy of the Bills; Sam Wyche of the Bengals.

Bills' Offense: Bills are No. 4 in the AFC but have struggled at times scoring. Were stopped twice inside the 3-yard line by Houston in playoffs. Bengals' Offense: No huddle. Led the league in total offense (378.6 yards per game) and rushing (169.4 per game). Boomer Esiason, quarterback, led Bengals to team records for points (448) and touchdowns (59). Ickey Woods (1,066 yards) paced the ground game, which produced team records of 27 rushing TDs and 2,710 yards.

Bills' Defense: No. 1 in the AFC (286.1 yards allowed). Bills allowed fewest points in AFC (237) and led conference with 46 sacks.

Bengals' Defense: Sixth in AFC with 323.9 yards allowed. Gave up over 300 yards in 12 of 17 games, but allowed just 22 on the ground to Seattle Seahawks a week ago.

Records: Cincinnati 10-5 vs. Buffalo, including 35-21 victory this season. (UPI)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

San Francisco (11-6) at Chicago (13-4).
Favorite: Bears by 1. Surface: Natural grass.
Coaches: Bill Walsh of the 49ers; Mike Ditka of the Bears.

49ers' Offense: Led the NFC in total and rushing offense. Running back Roger Craig handled the ball 386 times, rushing for 1,502 yards, catching 76 passes and scoring 10 TDs. Wide receiver Jerry Rice caught 64 passes for 1,306 yards and scored 10 TDs during the season. Quarterback Joe Montana has 21 TD passes and 11 interceptions.

Bears' Offense: Attack does not change much whether it is Jim McMahon or Mike Tomczak at quarterback. Chicago ranked No. 2 in NFC rushing behind running back Neal Anderson's 1,106 yards and 12 TDs.

Bears' Defense: Ranked No. 2 overall and No. 1 against the rush in NFC.

49ers' Defense: Held regular-season foes to 3.6 yards per carry. Linebackers Charles Haley is among the NFL's best pass rushers.

Records: Chicago leads series 25-24-1, including 10-9 home victory this season. (UPI)

SIDELINES

A Rugby Idol Turns Pro

CARDIFF, Wales (AP) — Jonathan Davies, captain of Wales' national amateur rugby team and ranked as the best stand-off half in rugby union, has turned professional, moving to Widnes of the British Rugby League under a £250,000 (\$450,000) transfer payment with his Welsh Rugby Union club, Llanelli.

A First for U.S. Ski Jumper

BISCHOFSHOFEN, Austria (AP) — Mike Holland won the fourth event in the four-hill ski jumping tournament Friday, becoming the first American winner in the competition's 37-year history. The 27-year-old from Vermont, a former world record-holder, had jumps of 111 meters and 107 meters for 218.5 points.

Schneider Skis to Victory

SCHWARZENBERG, Austria (AP) — Vreni Schneider won her third giant slalom Friday, giving her seven victories on the World Cup tour this season. Meanwhile, in Laax, Switzerland, Leonard Stock

mastered a tough men's World Cup downhill course to post his first triumph since a 1980 Olympic gold medal. (See Scoreboard)

NFL's Chiefs Fire Coach

KANSAS CITY, Missouri (AP) — Frank Gansz, whose teams won just eight games in two years, has been fired as coach of the Kansas City Chiefs. Earl Patrickson, named president and chief operating officer last month, did not name a successor. Gansz's teams were 4-11-1 this season and 4-11-1 in 1987.

For the Record

Larry Bird's recovery from surgery on both heels is ahead of schedule and he probably will return to the Boston Celtics' lineup before March 1, the Celtics' team physician said.

Australia will stage what could be the world's richest horse race, the Magic Millions Championship Classic in Brisbane, starting in 1992, Queensland's racing minister Jim Randall said Friday. He said \$3.5 million would be available in prize money. (Reuters)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division			
	W	L	Pct.
Yale	10	10	.500
Harvard	12	15	.444
Stanford	10	10	.500
Northwestern	12	18	.400
Michigan	12	18	.400
Illinois	9	17	.346
Indiana	8	21	.278
Ohio State	8	21	.278
Wisconsin	8	21	.278
Nebraska	8	21	.278
Minnesota	8	21	.278
South Carolina	8	21	.278
Georgia Tech	8	21	.278
Duke	8	21	.278
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North Carolina	8	21	.278
Wake Forest	8	21	.278
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